. 1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF	F THE STATE OF IDAHO
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5	THE STATE OF IDAHO,	Supreme Court No.
6	Plaintiff-Respondent,)
7	vs) COURT REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
8	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,	·)
9	Defendant-Appellant.)
10		.,
11	g.	
12		
13	BEFO	RE
14	HONORABLE J.	-
15	DISTRICT JUDGE	
16		
17		
18		
19	APPEAL from the Distr	cict Court of the First
20	Judicial District of the State of	Idaho, in and for the
21	County of Shoshone.	
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23		
24		
25		

JOHN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boise, Idaho 83705

. 1	APPEARANCES
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4	WAYNE KIDWELL, Esg. Attorney General of the State of
5	Idaho, Capitol Building, Boise, Idaho, for and on behalf of the plaintiff-respondent.
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7	BRUCE O. ROBINSON, Esq., Post Office Box 8, Nampa,
8	Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the defendant-appellant.
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. 1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
2	OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SHOSHONE
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5	
6	THE STATE OF IDAHO,) Cr. No. 2165
7	Plaintiff,)
8	VS) PEPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT)
9	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,)
10	Defendant.)
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12	
13	BEFORE
14	HONORABLE J. RAY DURTSCHI
15	DISTRICT JUDGE
16	
17	
18	BE IT REMEMBERED, That the above-entitled matter came
19	on for hearing and trial before the Honorable J. Ray Durtschi,
20	District Judge, with a jury, at Cascade, Idaho, May 20, 1975
21	through May 22, 1975, and at Wallace, Idaho, October 6, 1975
22	through October 22, 1975.
23	
24	
25	

• 1 APPEARANCES ROBERT REMAKLUS, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Cascade, Idaho, and LYNN THOMAS, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the plaintiff. BRUCE O. ROBINSON, Esq., Post Office Box 8, Nampa, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the defendant, and WARD HOWER, Esq., Post Office Box 799, Cascade, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the defendant.

JOHN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boise Idaho 83705

1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
2	OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SHOSHONE
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4	
5	THE STATE OF IDAHO,) Cr. No. 2165
6	Plaintiff-Respondent,) LODGMENT OF COURT
7	VS) REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT) ON APPEAL
8	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,
9	Defendant-Appellant.)
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14	
15	RECEIVED from John W. Gambee, Official Court Reporter
16	of the above-entitled court, and lodged with me this day
17	of, 1976, original plus copies of
18	the Court Reporter's Transcript on Appeal.
19	
20	
21	CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT
22	CPEKK OF THE DISLAGE COOKI
23	
24	Deputy
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JOHN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Orive Bois 1 Idaho 83705

1	CASCADE, IDAHO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1975, 9:30 A.M.
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4	THE COURT: I will just announce before we start, if there
5	are any prospective jurors present, all the jurors should be over
6	in the American Legion Hall.
7	Counsel ready to proceed?
8	MR. REMAKLUS: The State is ready, Your Honor.
9	MR. HOWER: Defense is ready, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: I'll direct the Clerk to draw another name,
11	then.
12	THE CLERK: Louise Bears.
13	MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, may I inquire? My notes
14	disclose here that we're still on juror number four; is that
15	correct?
16	THE COURT: Hazel Yoken was the last, or number four,
17	and she was excused for cause.
18	MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you.
19	
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1 LOUISE K. BEARS, 2 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 3 the stand and testified as follows: 5 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 7 Mrs. Bears, the selection of the jury has been kind 8 of divided into two parts and the first part about which you will 9 be questioned will have reference only to pretrial publicity. 10 By this I'm referring to newspaper accounts, radio and television 11 broadcasts and the like. 12 At the outset our guestions will be pretty much 13 confined to your experience with such items. Now, have you 14 followed this case in the papers? 15 Not too thoroughly, no. 16 And it is not your practice to check the papers every 0, 17 day? 18 12. No. And do I understand you to mean that you haven't 19 20 made any particular point of following the Creech case? 21 No, I haven't. 22 Of course, Mr. Hower and I know that you are 23 Postmistress at McCall, or Postmaster for many, many years. 24 you -- are you in the habit of watching television in the 25 evenings, Mrs. Bears?

Not very much news. I don't get home in time. 1 A. So, really, do you feel that you have not been 2 Q. 3 exposed to pretrial publicity to any extent? Not a lot. I have seen some right at first, but not A. for a long time, but very little. 5 I know you have a busy office up there, I'm wondering 6 if you've had any particular occasion to talk about this or hear 7 this matter discussed there --8 No. 9 A. -- in the course of your work? 10 No, I haven't. 11 A. You feel, then, Mrs. Bears, that you have an open 12 0. mind at this point? 13 I believe I do. 14 A. Now, I see where you've been called, but you've 15 never served as a juror. 16 That's right. 17 A. Now, if you are, you know, finally seated as a trial 18 juror in this matter, the Court will give you the instructions 19 as to what the law is, and of course, you will be bound to 20 follow those instructions. I'm sure you won't have any 21 difficulties in that? 22 23 No. A. Now, I'm sure one of the instructions are going to 24 be that your opinion would have to be based only on the evidence 25

1	that you would see and hear right here in the courtroom.
2	A. Yes.
3	Q I'm you could follow that; could you not,
4	Mrs. Bears?
5	A. I believe so.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: I'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
7	
8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. HOWER:
10	Q. Mrs. Bears, you mentioned that you had read something
11	about this case a long time ago.
12	Let me ask you specifically if you read stories,
13	news stories, about this case published in the Idaho Daily
14	Statesman at any time in the last five days?
15	A. No I'm sorry, I did too. There was an article,
16	something about the trial, where the trial was going to be set
17	up or something just the other day. I really didn't read this
18	thing very thoroughly; it was being in Cascade and was coming up.
19	Q That story that had to do with information about
20	the trial date and so on?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Did you read all of that news?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Did you read all of that news story?
25	A. That one across the top of the page, ves.

1	Q. Mrs. Bears, in your work you meet the public?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. The whole public of McCall?
4	A. Well, quite a few.
5	0. Do you have any impression at this stage as to
6	whether or not most of the public in McCall has pretty strong
7	opinions about the probable guilt or innocence of Mr. Creech?
8	A. No, I don't because I have not talked to them. I
9	mean, this is not a practice in our office to visit about even
10	outside things. I mean, occasionally people come in and tell
11	you something that happens, but, other than that, why, we
12	normally are not a visiting office, we don't have time.
13	Q Do you subscribe, Mrs. Bears, to the Idaho Daily
14	Statesman?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. How much time, roughly on the average, do you spend
17	each day reading the Statesman?
18	A. Not very much, maybe I'll read it once a week if
19	I'm lucky and, then, I don't read everything.
20	Q Just sort of skim it for the headlines?
21	A. Or the inside obituaries is what I normally look at.
22	Q Is it your statement, Mrs. Bears, that only one of
23	the stories published in the last five days in the Statesman;
24	that only one of those you have read?
25	A. Yes.

1 comfortable down there than they are downstairs. 2 MR. REMAKLUS: I have no objection. I think they have been adequately admonished not to discuss their questioning here in 3 4 the courtroom while they've been in by themselves and I have no 5 objection. 6 MR. HOWER: I have no objection, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Why don't you tell the jurors that are 8 downstairs that they can go to the American Legion Hall. 9 MR, HOWER: We've both passed for cause, but we haven't 10 inquired --11 THE COURT: Right, go ahead. 12 MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 13 14 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 16 Now that we're past the pretrial publicity stage, I have a few general questions and I'm sure Mr. Hower will have 17 18 some also. Mrs. Bears, how do you feel about the death penalty? 19 I don't believe that there should be. 20 A. You do not believe --21 0. 22 In capital punishment, no. A. 23 Mrs. Bears, if you are selected as a trial juror and 24 the State meets the burden of proof that will be announced to you 25 by the Judge, can you arrive at a verdict based upon the evidence;

BY MR. HOWER:

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Q Mrs. Bears, I'm interested in your certain views a little further; your feelings about the death penalty.

You mentioned that you do not have a strong religious feeling about it. Could you state in your own words the key reason, or reasons, why your -- you have reservations about the death penalty?

A. Because I believe everyone has a right to live and they was put in this world for life and that's why they should be -- maybe it's religious, until God comes and takes us for his own. I'm not a religious-type person, in one sense I'm religious, but not to the point of being very strong about it.

But, I believe everybody has a right to live; although I do believe in our laws, I mean, our laws are set up in our state are such that that's the outcome of these things, why, it's not my responsibility, I mean, other than the fact to proven guilt, somebody proves the fact and proven somebody -- the way I look at it, whether they are guilty or not guilty.

But, I do believe that everybody should have a right to live. I don't believe in taking anybody's life, to be honest with you.

Q. I think I understand.

You mentioned, Mrs. Bears, that you don't think of yourself as a powerfully, strongly religious person.

the duty of sitting on the jury which will judge the guilt or

1	innocence of Thomas Creech with an attitude of open mindedness
2	and fairness towards him?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Without having prejudged the question?
5	A. Yes.
6	MR. HOWER: I pass this juror for cause, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: All right, you may go back over to the
8	American Legion Hall. I'll ask you, do not discuss any of the
9	questioning here that took place with the other jurors or
10	discuss any of the questions. Thank you.
11	State's second pre-emptory.
12	THE CLERK: Shirley Brandenburg.
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14	SHIRLEY BRANDENBURG,
15	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
16	the stand and testified as follows:
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18	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
20	Q. Mrs. Brandenburg, the questions that we're going to
21	ask you here at the beginning of the process of the jury
22	selection are going to be confined to pretrial publicity; by this
23	I'm referring to newspaper articles, television broadcasts,
24	conversations that you may have participated in or overheard and

25

so on.

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		Now, keeping this in mind, the first part of the
	questioning	is going to be limited to this and please don't be
	afraid to a	nswer the questions fully and honestly. If you need
	explanation	of a question, why, don't be don't hesitate to
	express you	rself.
	Α.	All right.
1	Q.	Have you followed the Creech case in the daily
	papers?	
-	Α.	Yes, I have.
	Q.	Have you made it any particular point of following
	it?	
	A.	Yes, I think so because it happened close.
	Q.	And have how recently have you read the papers?
	А.	About Sunday oh, before that, you mean?
1	Q.	Well, you read Sunday's papers?
	A.	I did.
	<u>Ö</u> .	Um-hmm. And did you read all of the article in it?
1	A.	I don't think so, just the headline and
	Q.	Has this let me ask you this: Have you followed
	this, tender	d to follow it more closely since you have been
	summoned as	a juror?
1	Α.	No, I've read, probably, every article before.
-	Ω.	Okay. Now, what about you folks? Watch television?
	А.	Not since I've been told not to.
	Q.	Well, I understand that, yes. But, I mean before

1	the Judge's admonition, before the Judge told you not to.
2	A. Oh, yes.
3	Q You've seen have you seen news broadcasts of this
4	case?
5	A. If they were on, I probably did.
6	Q. Have you participated in conversations about this
7	matter; other than, say, at home?
8	A. Right after it happened, probably a few people.
9	Q. Now, the fact that you have read about this in the
10	papers and, perhaps, have discussed it early when it first
11	became publicized, have these caused you to have any opinions
12	one way or the other as to the guilt or innocence of this
13	defendant?
14	A. I think so.
15	Q. You think that these opinions are such that it would
16	take evidence produced here in the courtroom to change them?
17	A. I don't think they would be changed.
18	Q. You have a fixed opinion at this time?
19	A. I'm pretty sure.
20	MR. REMAKLUS: I'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
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1	THE WITHNESS. Property of the best of the	
	THE WITNESS: Because of the bodies that were found I	
2	forget the states, couple of states.	
3	THE COURT: About other states you say?	
4	THE WITNESS: Yes, there were, and	
5	THE COURT: Those are the kinds of facts I'm interested in	
6	what you remember in your mind.	
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
8	THE COURT: That stands out in your mind. Anything else?	
9	THE WITNESS: And they were looking for more and because	
10	of what was, you know, said and	
11	MR. HOWER: Before the Court rules on the challenge,	
12	could I have permission to follow up with a question or two?	
13	THE COURT: Yes.	
14	MR. HOWER: Thank you.	
15		
16	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	
17	BY MR. HOWER:	
18	O. Mrs. Brandenburg, you've stated that you have read	
19	everything available about this case?	
20	A. Yes.	
21	Q Have you also discussed it with your husband?	
22	A. Before I knew that I was going to be called?	
23	Q. Yes.	
24	A. Yes, I have.	
25	Q. All of the questions I'm about to ask refer,	

1 Q. Not right now? 2 A. No. 3 Let me inject another ingredient, Mrs. Droge, into 0. 4 your thinking --5 A. Okay. 6 -- to see if it changes it. 0. 7 Are you aware, or have you thought about the fact 8 that in every determination of quilt or innocence it is 9 necessary to consider, not only what happened, not only the 10 events, but why it happened; the motives? 11 Do you feel that you have information in your 12 possession which has led you to the conclusions as to the motives 13 for the events you believe to have happened? 14 A. Yes. 15 0. You feel you know why it was done? 16 Well, this is purely rumor and I don't recall reading 17 it or seeing it on TV. But, it was brought to my attention that, 18 possibly, it had been through the use of drugs. Q. What? 19 20 Through the use of drugs that had instigated this A. 21 act. Have you arrived on the basis of the information you 22 23 have -- have you arrived at a conclusion on that point, 24 Mrs. Droge? 25 Only that I feel that this sounds very possible to

me because I feel drugs cause people to do things that they would not normally do under normal circumstances. I feel that this could very possibly have been.

- Q. If you were selected as a juror in this case and took the oath which states that they will well and fairly try the case on the basis of evidence and the law --
 - A. Um-hmm.
- Q. -- as stated by the Court. Are you prepared to make a conscientious effort to do that?
- A. I would be very conscientious about trying to look at all the information given me and in a fair manner. I would want somebody to do this for me if I were in that position and --
 - Q. I think that's all we can ask.

I pass this juror for cause, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mrs. Droge, let me just, for my own information, ask you to tell me what ideas you have in your mind that you would have to get out to -- in other words, at one point you made a statement it would be hard for you to get the ideas out of your head that you have.

I would like for you to just spell out for me, come right out and tell me the details that you've read or heard that really are in your mind now and fixed in your mind that cause you to have this opinion that you have formed.

THE WITNESS: Well, it's hard for me to believe that someone that has been -- whose name has been connected with so

many incidents other than the one that we're dealing with here, 1 2 that there must be something. 3 THE COURT: That's the thing that stands out in your 4 mind? 5 THE WITNESS: Yes, you know, the fact I could -- I would 6 find it much easier, I think, to deal with this more 7 conscientiously and fairly if, in the back of my mind I didn't know that this person was connected with other of the various 9 same type of acts. 10 THE COURT: You are talking about in other states? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, in other states and it seems, you 12 know, one incident, maybe there's a good excuse but others, 13 I think, oh boy, you know, I feel sorry. 14 THE COURT: Okay, appreciate that and we appreciate your 15 frankness here, Mrs. Droge. If you will not discuss with the other jurors at 16 all what questions we asked here or what was said we'd appreciate 17 18 it. You may go back to the American Legion Hall at this time. MR. HOWER: Now, I understand the Court is excusing this 19 20 juror? 21 THE COURT: No, if you are not going to challenge her. 22 MR. HOWER: No challenge has been made. 23 MR. REMAKLUS: No challenge has been made, but we're not 24concluded with our voir dire examination. 25 THE COURT: I'm sorry, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: So I stay? 1 THE COURT: I forgot, have to go through some other 2 matters we want to ask you first. 3 4 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 6 Now that we've sort of gone over the pretrial publicity aspect, we do have some other questions. 8 Now, do you think that the intentional use of drugs 9 by an individual would excuse the commission of a crime? 10 No. A. 11 Do you have -- you and Dr. Droge have been at 12 McCall for five years, I see? 13 A. Yes. 14 The attorney-client relationship between you and 15 Dr. Droge and my office has been concluded; hasn't it? 16 A. Yes. 17 How do you feel about the death penalty, Mrs. Droge? Q. 18 I hate to see it used and, yet, if it happens to be A. 19 true that this fellow has been involved in these many crimes, 20 I feel that there really is no place in society for him and, 21 then, I think the death penalty has its place. 22 Mrs. Droge, if you are selected, you know, as a 23 trial juror to listen to the evidence in this case, the 24 evidence in this case is going to be concerned with the Idaho 25

A. Yes.

under his care and --

Q. If you are selected here as a juror, have you made any arrangements for the children to be cared for?

A. That's a problem, it really is. I can make arrangements easily enough for daytime care for the children and, if it were on into the evening for a short period of time. But, they would have to be a 24-hour-type of service they'd be under because of the fact that Eddy goes in and out during the night constantly and he would not be able to watch them at night. So, at this time I really don't know who I could leave them with for an extended period of time for 24 hours a day because there would be one day a week when they'd be able to be

Q This would present a real problem, then; would it not?

A. Yes. Like I say, daytime and this is what I had in mind when I filled out that questionnaire, I can make arrangements during daytime. But, yesterday it was brought to my attention and that was the first I had really realized that this could happen; that in the case like this then be away from the shildren or away from home for two three or more days.

21 the children, or away from home for two, three or more days.

So, I really -- I've been thinking hard about it as to what I would do and I think it's -- it would be very difficult with his hours being so unpredictable. If they were set hours when we were home and if he could watch them from

1 ten at night until seven in the morning, it would be helpful. But, I'm not sure what I would do. 2 3 Dr. Droge customarily receives night calls; does he not? 4 5 Yes, he's in and out. Some nights no, but other 6 nights two or three times. So, he can't call somebody to come over quick at two in the morning. 7 8 And I see the children are age two and four years; that is correct, isn't it? 9 10 A. Yes. 11 Mrs. Droge, I know that you are well aware of the Q. fact that being on a jury is one of the obligations and duties 12 13 of citizenship. 14 A. Yes. And I'm wondering this: That because of the 15 difficulty in having the children properly cared for, if this 16 would create a hardship for you in giving the trial your 17 undivided attention. 18 I think I'd be rather concerned about any girls, 19 very bluntly I'll say it, that I would have them in the back of 20 my mind wondering how they were doing if it lasted for longer 21 than, you know, three days or so. 22 I'd be pretty up tight about it because I just don't 23 24 leave my children that much and to think that they were not even 25 being able to see me for that length of time, I'd be a little

1 concerned about it. 2 MR. REMAKLUS: I'm sure you would. 3 THE WITNESS: I understand it is a citizen's obligation 4 and a duty and I appreciate this in our system of law and I'll 5 admit I was -- I had mixed emotions when I received this 6 notification that I would be called on jury duty. At that time I didn't know this case was coming up or any other case and I 8 looked on it as a learning experience for myself and I'm so dumb, 9 I guess I didn't realize that it could be overnight-type of 10 thing and, so, the girls, I didn't -- hadn't given me any 11 concern. I hadn't thought about it until yesterday. 12 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Well, this is an unusual situation 13 so please don't consider that you've caused any oversights for 14 vourself. 15 A. Well ---16 Because this is, you know, a --17 I really feel dumb about courtroom procedures and 18 the whole thing. 19 Mrs. Droge, where did you go to school; receive 20 your education? I see you were a teacher. 21 Jamestown, North Dakota; which is a Presbyterian 22 affiliated college. 23 And when were you graduated from there? 0. 24 161. A. 25 1961? 0

A. No.

MR. HOWER: I pass this juror for cause, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Mrs. Droge, in reference to your children.

Is it feasible at all, do you feel at this point, that your husband or you -- you would have some time, I mean, could make 24-hour arrangements if it was just necessary?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'd do my best to find one. But, right now, I just can't guarantee that I could find somebody and there's no way that I can rely on my husband to watch them, you know, for any period of time.

THE COURT: I understand, I'm thinking of getting somebody else.

THE WITNESS: And there just aren't that many people in McCall that do that sort of thing and --

THE COURT: I see.

THE WITNESS: -- it's hard enough to find somebody if you are going to go down to Boise overnight or something. So, if this is an extended type of thing, which I understand that it very well could be, I find it very hard in my heart to have to burden my friends with passing the girls around until the thing is all over.

THE COURT: Do you think your friends might sort of share it as a civic duty?

THE WITNESS: I think they would if, you know, it really

1 came down to that and right now I hate to even ask them because 2 Christy is sick, but -- and the ladv who is a possibility I 3 know is already obligated for this coming weekend to other 4 people and I would hate to have her take care of my sick daughter 5 along with these other well children she's obligated for. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We'll ask you, as I said 7 before prematurely, don't discuss the questioning here or 8 anything with the other jurors. We'll ask you, then, to go back to the American Legion Hall. 10 THE WITNESS: Okay. 11 MR. REMAKLUS: Are you ready for the defendant's next 12 pre-emptory? 13 THE COURT: Yes. 14 THE CLERK: Robert Williamson. 15 16 ROBERT O. WILLIAMSON, 17 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 18 the stand and testified as follows: 19 20 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 22 Mr. Williamson, the process of jury selection in 23 this case has kind of been divided into two parts and the first 24 part of the questioning that we will engage in has to do with

pretrial publicity; that is, newspaper articles, radio and

television broadcasts, conversations that you may have
overheard or engaged in; things of this nature.
Now, keeping this aspect in mind we're going to try
to, you know, within reason, confine our questions to this
part of it.
Now, have you followed the Creech case in the
papers?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you followed it on television?
A. Yes.
 Now, with reference to following it in the papers,
would you explain what you mean by that? Give us an idea of
A. I read the articles in the Statesman and in our
local paper.
Q. And how long have you followed it in the Statesman?
A. Since it was started.
Q. You do you have any recollection of the
specific articles or anything like that?
A. You want me to quote as much as I can remember of
it? Is this what you are getting at?
Q. Well, I don't want to quote as much, Mr. Williamson,
is whether or not that you formed any opinion as a result of
your exposure to this publicity.
your exposure to this publicity. A. I've digested the material that was in the paper. Now, I can't tell you if that information was true or not if

1	and impartial decision based only on the evidence that would
2	be produced here in the courtroom?
3	A. I think so.
4	MR. REMAKLUS: I'll pass the juror for cause.
5	THE WITNESS: Beg your pardon?
6	MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Hower will now ask some questions.
7	THE COURT: Just a little term we use.
8	
9	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. HOWER:
11	Q. Mr. Williamson, in your every day experience, most
12	of what you read in the newspaper is, in fact, true; is it not?
13	A. Be a question with the Statesman. I don't agree
14	with a lot of their
15	Q. When you read in the Statesman that somebody was
16	born in St. Al's Hospital yesterday or the day before, you take
17	that as fact; do you not?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. If you read in the Statesman that the score of a
20	basketball game against the Bullets and Warriors last night was
21	91 to 92
22	A. They're reasonably accurate in that.
23	Q. Did you read in the Statesman that Mr. Creech has
24	been charged with murder in other states?
25	A. I'm not sure I remembered it as being charged, but
1	

read.

asking particular questions when he wanted to know what you read in the paper what you remember about it. I'd like you to tell me what you remember reading that has caused you to have the feeling you've expressed to Mr. --

THE WITNESS: I can't repeat for verbatim, but the gist
I got out of the papers was that these two people were found in
a ditch by Donnelly and he'd -- also they suspected Creech and
an accomplice that he did, also, perhaps, kill someone in
Oregon and I formed an opinion at that time if he probably,
very likely, had done this too, if he was tried with it. But,
if they could prove that he was up here and --

THE COURT: I'd just like to go through all the facts.

Any other facts that you remember reading that stand out in your mind now as having caused you to have these opinions?

All I'm trying to ask is your memory of what you

THE WITNESS: There was other things in the paper about locating bodies someplace else in Arizona -- Nevada or someplace.

THE COURT: These are the things that stand out in your mind as having caused you to have these feelings?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: You told Mr. Remaklus you felt you could follow that one instruction in deciding the case to the defendant. You also, as I interpret what you said when Mr. Hower -- you'd have a problem giving the defendant a

ten-minute recess at this time. 1 2 We'll be in recess for ten minutes. 3 (Recess taken.) 4 THE COURT: Apparently the last name drawn hasn't been 5 served so we'll have to draw another name. MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, that was Thelma Jarvis that was not served? THE COURT: Yes. 9 THE CLERK: Del Woodward. 10 11 DEL WOODWARD, 12 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 13 the stand and testified as follows: 14 15 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 17 Mr. Woodward, in the jury selection in this case 18 we've kind of divided it into two parts and the first part of it is going to be with reference only to what we call pretrial 19 20 publicity and by this I'm referring to television broadcasts, 21 conversations that you may have overheard or participated in and newspaper publicity and things of that nature. 22 23 Now, have you followed this case in the papers? 24 Well, not too much. I have read it, but I haven't A. 25 dwelled on it, no.

1	is entitled to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty?
2	A. That's right.
3	Q If you were to sit on this jury, could you begin
4	your service on that jury with that presumption fully in
5	effect as far as you are concerned?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. You would start to hear the evidence presuming this
8	defendant innocent?
9	A. Yes.
10	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
11	
12	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
14	Q. We're going to proceed now with other general
15	questioning, Mr. Woodward.
16	I know, of course, that you worked up there at the
17	mill for a long time. Are you still working, or are you
18	retired yet, Mr. Woodward?
19	A. I'm still working.
20	Q. Have you worked all winter? Would you be on shift
21	today if you weren't down here?
22	A. Yes, sir.
23	Q. If you are selected here as a trial juror, you
24	don't have to worry about your job or anything, do you?
25	A. No, sir.

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With this in mind, there is the possibility that occasionally we have a situation where a juror might say they have a fixed opinion just not to serve and for that reason I would like to have you relate to me, in some detail, what you remember, what stands out in your mind of having read about the case or seen on TV or heard that's causing you to have this fixed opinion.

In other words, I'd like, sort of test your memory, to see what you remember having read that's caused you to have an opinion to remember it and part of the things that stand out in your mind.

THE WITNESS: The two bodies laying in the ditch and the very fact that every time I go by the area where they are I still remember it.

THE COURT: Of course you going by the area, that doesn't have anything to do with what you've read then?

THE WITNESS: And for the fact that what is in the papers; there are other bodies involved than just here.

THE COURT: I see.

THE WITNESS: In Valley County.

THE COURT: That fact is affecting you?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And an alleged fact?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, we'll excuse you. We appreicate

your frankness, Mrs. Whitaker.

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We do have another trial scheduled for June 5th at 10:00 so you'll have to remember that date and, unless you are notified in the meantime by the Clerk, that the case has gone off. Thank you.

THE CLERK: Sharon Corbin.

MR. REMAKLUS: I don't have a qualification form here on her.

I really don't have any objection, maybe just a little more leeway on the initial examination is all I have in mind, Your Honor.

SHARON N. CORBIN,

a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took the stand and testified as follows:

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. REMAKLUS:

Mrs. Corbin, the jury selection in this matter is a little different from the usual procedure and the first thing is kind of been divided into two parts. The first thing we wish to discuss with you is the matter of newspaper articles, television broadcasts, conversations and things of that nature or any what we refer to as pretrial publicity.

Now, have you followed this matter in the papers?

1	A. I haven't read about it, but I've heard about it.
2	Q. And have you seen anything about it on television?
3	A. Seems like we saw some pictures but, as far as what
4	was said, I do not remember.
5	Q. Nothing about that that's caused you to have any
6	preconceptions, then, is there?
7	A. No.
8	Q. Um-hmm. Have you ever talked to anybody that
9	claimed to know what about the facts of the case or anything
10	like that?
11	A. I've heard various things but I don't know how
12	true they would be.
13	Q. These things haven't caused you to have any
14	preconception here in this case, have they?
15	A, No.
16	Q. As far as you are concerned, then, you've got you
17	have a free and open mind if you are selected here as a trial
18	juror?
19	A. That's right.
20	A Have you ever been a juror before, Mrs. Corbin?
21	A. No, I haven't.
22	Q. If you are selected here the Judge will read the
23	instructions that give you the law of this case and, then, you
24	have to follow those.
25	A. Um-hmm.

1	whether Mr. Creech is more likely than not guilty of any other
2	of these offenses in other states?
3	A. I haven't seen anything to where he is completely
4	guilty, no.
5	Q. Have you heard anyone express in an outright opinion
6	as to whether Mr. Creech is probably guilty of the offenses
7	charged here?
8	A. I have heard that they think he's guilty, yes.
9	Q Have you heard any discussion of the probable
10	reasons why he's guilty
11	A. No.
12	Q by other people?
13	A. Other than that there was a girl prosecuted for two
14	years or something and that's all I know.
15	But, I don't know if it's the same crime.
16	Q. Yes. You appreciate, Mrs. Corbin, that in our legal
17	system a person accused of crime is entitled to be presumed
18	innocent unless his guilt is proved
19	A. Yes, I do.
20	0 beyond a reasonable doubt?
21	A. By all means.
22	O. Do you agree with that?
23	A. Yes.
24	0. If you were to sit on the jury in this case,
25	Mrs. Corbin, can you start free of any preconceptions or

1 2	impressions that you may have as a result of the conversations you've heard?
3	A. Yes, I believe so.
4	Q. Do you feel you could be fair, a fair juror, for
5	Mr. Creech?
6	A. Yes, I do.
7	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
8	
9	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
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	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
11	Q. Mrs. Corbin, do you have small children at home?
12	A. I have three teenagers.
13	Q. And if you are selected here and if it takes a
14	few days, can you make arrangements for the children to be
15	properly looked after?
16	A. Yes, I can.
17	Q. And have you ever been a juror before?
18	A. Never.
19	Q. I guess maybe I asked you that, I don't remember.
20	Of course, the Judge will instruct you and you are
21	bound to follow those instructions, you must do so.
22	Have you ever given the death penalty any consideration,
23	Mrs. Corbin?
24	A. I believe in it. It depends on the circumstances.
25	Q In other words, you'd have to be convinced that

1	beyond a reasonable doubt; is that correct?
2	A. Right, um-hmm.
3	Q. Fine. And if the State meets that obligation, then,
4	you could render your verdict based on the evidence?
5	A. Right.
6	Q Do you understand, Mrs. Corbin, that it is not the
7	function of the jury to set the penalty in a criminal case?
8	A. I understand that.
9	Q. The Judge the law fixes the penalty and the
10	Judge pronounces judgment and your duty as a juror will be to
11	determine the facts; that is, guilty or not guilty.
12	A. Right.
13	MR. REMAKLUS: I'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
14	
15	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. HOWER:
17	Q. Mrs. Corbin, I don't want to offend you and I don't
18	want to pry unnecessarily, but you will appreciate that we have
19	to be careful
20	A. Right.
21	Q about these things.
22	You are aware that you are now under oath?
23	A. Yes, I do.
24	Q. I want to ask you, Mrs. Corbin, what the oath means
25	to you.

1	Means that you should say the truth in all ways.
2	Do you think of yourself as a religious person?
3	A. No, I don't.
4	Q. You do not?
5	Ä. No.
6	Q. The sanction of the oath, then, is a civil sanction
7	or your conscience but not possible punishment if you should
8	violate it?
9	A. I think you should take what you hear into all
10	considerations but you pass judgment.
11	Q. Yes. I want to ask you, Mrs. Corbin, if you feel
12	easy in your conscience
13	A. Yes, I do.
14	Q in accepting the possibility of sitting on this
15	jury?
16	A. Yes, I would.
17	Q. You are not willing to sit on the jury because you've
18	made up your mind what should be done with Mr. Creech and you
19	want to have a part in doing it?
20	A. No.
21	Q. You are giving him a fair break in your deepest
22	thought at this moment?
23	A. I believe I would, yes.
24	MR. HOWER: We accept Mrs. Corbin for cause, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: We'll ask you to go back and remain in the

1 American Legion Hall, Mrs. Corbin. I'll ask you not to discuss 2 the questioning that took place here with the other jurors. 3 THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. 4 THE CLERK: William J. Godfrey. 5 6 WILLIAM J. GODFREY, 7 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 8 the stand and testified as follows: 9 10 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. REMAKLUS: 11 Mr. Godfrey, in the jury selection in this case it's 12 been kind of divided into two portions and the first thing we 13 wish to discuss with you pretrial publicity and I'm referring to 14 newspaper articles, television, radio broadcasts, conversations 15 that you have, or may have, engaged in, or conversations you 16 may have overheard. 17 As closely as possible we're going to confine our 18 questions to you at this time to those things. 19 Now, have you followed this in the papers? 20 A. Yes, I have. 21 And have you checked -- have you seen the TV 22 broadcasts? 23 A. No, I haven't got any TV. 24 Have you made any particular point in following this 25 Q.

A. Yes.
MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor
VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MR. HOWER:
Q. Mr. Godfrey, you mentioned that you have read all
you can find about this case in the newspaper.
A. I couldn't understand you.
Q. You mentioned that you have read all you could find
about this case in the newspaper?
A. Yes.
Q. And you mentioned that you had talked about it;
that there was talk about it.
Have you been involved in a great deal of
conversation about the case?
A. Pardon?
Q. Have you been involved in a great deal of
conversation, of talk?
A. Oh, not too much, no.
0. Pardon?
A. Not too much, no.
Q. Not too much? In the course of those conversations,
Mr. Godfrey, have you ever expressed an opinion to anyone as to
whether Mr. Creech was probably guilty or not?
A. Yes, I expect I have.

giving some honest and straightforward answers and I'm not satisfied that some of the questions propounded by Counsel were exactly clear, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you want to ask further questions?
MR. REMAKLUS: Yes.

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. REMAKLUS:

Q To get back to the presumption of innocence if this -- if the Judge tells you that as a matter of law this man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, you are going to follow that instruction; are you not, Mr. Godfrey?

A. Yes.

MR. REMAKLUS: I'm going to resist the challenge, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a couple of questions,

Mr. Godfrey. I appreciate your willingness to follow the

Court's instructions and I'm sure you feel that way; that you

should do that and would certainly try.

I guess what we're really talking about is, knowing human frailities and human capacities, whether it would really be possible for you to do that; even though you wanted to and would try.

Now, you've indicated you have some rather fixed

ideas about this from what you read, is that right? 1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes. THE COURT: Can you tell me what those impressions, ideas 3 4 or opinions are based on in a little more detail? 5 What is it that you read about the case that's caused you to have the opinion? What stands out in your mind 6 7 of some of these things you've read? THE WITNESS: Well, I wouldn't really know. But, then, 8 I read everything I could find about the plane wreck down in 9 10 California and everything about what the papers all said about it. 11 THE COURT: Okay. What do you remember they said about 12 the plane wreck? Why were they down there and do you remember 13 what it said about that? 14 THE WITNESS: About what? 15 THE COURT: Why were they down there? 16 THE WITNESS: Looking for some dead bodies. 17 THE COURT: What? 18 THE WITNESS: Looking for some dead bodies. 19 THE COURT: I see. Have you read things about that in 20 other articles? 21 THE WITNESS: No, just in the paper. 22 THE COURT: You mean in the paper, have you read other 23 articles about other bodies? 24 THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. 25

THE COURT: Is that one of the facts that stands out in 1 2 your mind here? THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Godfrey, you've indicated you would try 4 to follow my instructions; that the defendant is presumed 5 innocent at the start of the trial. 6 Let me ask you this: Do you feel, though, searching your mind, that it would require some evidence on his 8 part to remove these opinions you have? Would he have to prove 9 -- give you some proof that showed he wasn't guilty? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, he would. 11 THE COURT: Well, I'm going to grant the challenge. We 12 appreciate your frankness, Mr. Godfrey, that's what we wanted 13 you to tell us; what you felt and I don't want you to feel you 14 are shirking your duties by it. 15 You are excused, we appreciate your being honest 16 with us and telling us how you felt about it. But, I feel we'll 17 excuse you. 18 We have another trial scheduled on June 5th at 19 10:00 if you will remember that date. 20 THE WITNESS: June 5th? 21 THE COURT: Yes, at 10:00, if you will come back here 22 then. You can go now. Thank you. 23 THE CLERK: Harold Bolt. 24 25

1	about it aside and render a fair and impartial verdict based
2	solely and only on the evidence that you would see and hear right
3	here in the courtroom?
4	A. Well, I believe in the judicial system and I think
5	I would could be fair and objective and assume innocence
6	until guilt was proven.
7	Q. Yes. And I see you haven't been a juror before,
8	Mr. Bolt?
9	A. Yes, I was a juror last week.
10	Q. Oh, fine. Well, then, it is fresh in your mind
11	about receiving the instructions from the Court?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And you are bound to follow those as to the law?
14	A. Yes, sir.
15	Q. And I know you remember that it's the duty of the
16	State to prove the guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
17	A. Yes, sir.
18	Q. And it
19	MR. REMAKLUS: I think we'll pass the juror for cause,
20	Your Honor.
21	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Bolt, just let me ask you one question.
23	You did indicate you have read some newspaper articles and
24	watched some TV broadcasts involved in this case?
25	THE WITNESS: Yes, I have.
11	

1 THE COURT: Are there any particular facts that stand 2 out in your memory that you read in these articles or heard on the TV at this point as you sit here today? 3 THE WITNESS: I don't believe any one particular thing 5 would be standing out in my mind, no, sir. 6 THE COURT: Can you tell me some of the things you do 7 remember reading? THE WITNESS: Well, I remember I read about the airplane 8 incident just most recently and other than this, I think it's 9 been long enough ago that no particular incidents would stand 10 out in my mind. 11 THE COURT: Have you read any of the articles within the 12 last five days here, Sunday's --13 THE WITNESS: I haven't read anything since I was on the 14 jury last week, I don't believe. 15 THE COURT: You haven't read anything? 16 THE WITNESS: No. 17 THE COURT: All right, proceed. 18 19 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 21 Mr. Bolt, the next portion of questioning would be 22 rather to general qualifications. 23 A. Yes. 24 And does the attorney-client relationship exist Q. 25

1	between you and Mr. Hower?
2	A. No.
3	Q. And proper arrangements can be made as far as your
4	employment is concerned, if you are selected here as a trial
5	juror, is that right?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. If the jury is sequestered and you have to stay
8	away from them, then, Mrs. Bolt will be home to look after the
9	kids?
10	A. Yes, I've made any necessary arrangements just in
11	case.
12	Q. All right. Have you ever given any consideration,
13	Mr. Bolt, to the death penalty?
14	A. Yes, I've thought about it.
15	Q. Do you feel that there's anything in your thoughts
16	that would interfere with you rendering a verdict in this case;
17	based on the law and the evidence, the evidence to be produced
18	in the courtroom and instructions given to you by the Judge?
19	A. I don't think I understand, Mr. Remaklus.
20	I don't know what the Idaho law is and
21	Q. Fine. I don't think it was a fair question,
22	Mr. Bolt, so I'll try to rephrase it.
23	A. All right.
24	Q. As a juror I'm sure you understand that it is not
25	your function to pronounce judgment. You'll find guilt or

1	innocence.	
2	A. Yes, all right, yes.	
3	Q. Yes. And, as far as what penalties are, that's	
4	fixed by the legislature.	
5	A. Yes.	
6	Q. And you, as a juror, have no control there, you	
7	understand that?	
8	A. Yes, I understand that.	
9	Q. And you know that any penalty that's handed out in	
10	this case is going to be pronounced by the Judge and that that	
11	is not a function of you as a juror.	
12	A. I understand, yes.	
13	Q. And I'm sure you are familiar with the presumption	
14	of innocence?	
15	A. Yes.	
16	Q. You are willing to give the defendant that benefit?	
17	A. Yes, I am.	
18	MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.	
19		
20	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	
21	BY MR. HOWER:	
22	Q. Mr. Bolt, are you socially acquainted with	
23	Mr. Remaklus?	
24	A. No, I don't think we've ever socialized. I've	
25	known Mr. Remaklus for a number of years because I used to live	

1	in Cascade.
2	Q. You lived in Cascade as a Forest Ranger, is that
3	right?
4	A. Yes.
5	0 What years did you live here?
6	A. '62 to '69.
7	O. Mr. Bolt, you and you are socially acquainted
8	4. Yes, I would say we are
9	0 acquainted?
10	A. We are acquainted. I don't think we're intimate.
11	0. Is there anything in that relationship which would
12	impair your judgment according to your oath on a murder case?
13	A. I don't think so. I thought about this on the way
14	down this morning and I think I put you two on a par as how well
15	I know both of you.
16	Q. Even if you didn't, you would not decide the case
17	on whether you like me or Mr. Remaklus or whether you know us
18	or anything like that?
19	A. No.
20	Q. Sometimes we negative or omit in questioning to
21	touch upon something that is of concern to you. I want to ask
22	if there's any reason whether or not it's Mr. Remaklus or I
23	have touched upon it, is there any reason why it would be a
24	hardship or painful or difficult or a problem in your conscience
25	for you to serve as a juror in this cause?

1 I don't believe so. I think I have a right frame of A. 2 mind as far as the judicial system is concerned. 3 MR. HOWER: Pass this juror for cause, Your Honor. THE COURT: We'll ask you to go back over to the American 5 Legion Hall, Mr. Bolt, and remain there and you are not to 6 discuss the questioning here with the other jurors. 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 THE CLERK: Alice Ange. 9 10 ALICE I. ANGE, a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 11 12 the stand and testified as follows: 13 14 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mrs. Ange, jury selection in this matter has been 16 divided into two portions and the first thing that we wanted to 17 discuss with you is the pretrial publicity; consisting of 18 newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts and things 19 20 of that nature. May I inquire as to whether or not you have had 21 occasion to follow this in the newspapers? 22 I did when it first came out, yes. 23 Ä. And of late, have you seen anything about it in the 24 25 papers?

1	know the facts.
2	Q. Have you listened?
3	A. More or less.
4	Q. Have you heard any conversation in which people
5	talked as if they knew what had happened?
6	A. Well, I've heard remarks both ways.
7	Q. Both ways? What do you mean by that?
8	A. Some have more understanding than other people, and
9	as you should know.
10	Q. Mrs. Ange, have you heard anyone express an opinion
11	in any way sympathetic to Mr. Creech?
12	A. Not to him, no.
13	Q. Have you heard anyone express an opinion indicating
14	that they believed that Mr. Creech to be guilty?
15	A. Several.
16	Q. Isn't it true, Mrs. Ange, that every opinion you've
17	heard has been to that effect?
18	A. But, I don't voice my own opinions because I feel,
19	being a Christian, I don't have a right to.
20	Q. You don't have a right?
21	A. No.
22	Q. You have, then, expressed your own opinion in the
23	course of these conversations?
24	A. Like I say, the circumstances, I don't really know
25	enough to really say one way or another.
1	

1	Ω.	Has it been your opinion, Mrs. Ange, that you ought
2	not to have	an opinion until you know what the facts are?
3	А,	Yes.
4	Ω.	Is that still your opinion?
5	A.	(No audible response.)
6	Ω.	Mrs. Ange, have you heard talk or conversation
7	about the po	essibility that Mr. Creech is connected with crimes
8	in some other	er state?
9	Ā	No, I have not.
10	δ	I did not
11	A.	Mo.
12	Q.	You haven't heard anything about that at all?
13	А.	No.
14	Q.	We've talked to so many prospective jurors I might
15	have missed	an answer to this question. Did you say you had not
16	read newspap	per stories about the case?
17	Α.	Yes, I have read some when they first came out.
18	Q.	Do you recall in any of the newspaper stories that
19	you read, wa	as there any reference to Mr. Creech's possible
20	connection v	with other crimes in other states?
21	Α.	Just what I've read.
22	Q.	Yes, I'm asking you what it was you read. Did you?
23	A.	Just that he had been taken to different states on
24	different	-
25	Q.	Did you understand for what purpose he was taken to

1	other states?
2	A. As I understand, for murder. I don't know, other
3	than that.
4	Q. Well, Mrs. Ange, we assume that you would try your
5	best to put these thoughts out of your mind, put this
6	information out of your mind if you were a juror in this case.
7	But, it's natural for us to be concerned as to
8	whether you would be able to do this; even though we assume you
9	would try your best.
10	A. Um-hmm.
11	Q. What's your feeling about that?
12	A. Well, I don't really know. Like I say, from a
13	Christian standpoint, I can't judge. All I can go is by facts.
14	Q. Do you have any impression or feeling or
15	inclination at this moment that Mr. Creech is probably guilty
16	or probably not guilty of the offenses he's charged with?
17	A. No, I don't.
18	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
19	
20	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
22	Q. Mrs. Ange, we'll have some additional questions for
23	you and if you are selected as a juror, have you, or can you
24	make arrangements as far as your work is concerned to be away?
25	A. Yes.

1 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. HOWER: 2 3 I want to say, Mrs. Ange, that I don't want to 4 offend you and I don't want to press any more than necessary 5 into private areas, but there are some things we have a right to inquire about. 6 Um-hmm. A. 8 And, in this kind of a case, we must be careful. 9 Do you consider yourself, Mrs. Ange, a religious 10 woman? 11 No. Ä. You do not? 12 No. 13 A. How do you feel -- what is your feeling about the 14 sanction; that is the authority behind an oath that you take? 15 Do you feel you are at liberty to disobey an oath if you chose 16 to? 17 No, I do not. A. 18 What is your feeling about it? 19 Well, I think you have to obey any ruling in the A. 20 courtroom and I don't think it interferes. 21 I'm not talking so much about legal sanctions 22 whereby the law says you must obey it for the reason that 23 things that are between you and your conscience and can never 24

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be proved.

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the Judge.

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I'm inquiring as to how you will feel if, after you take that oath the question should arise in your conscience as to whether that's what you are going to do or not. I want to put it to you, Mrs. Ange, in kind of a context that often arises for jurors. There may come a time when you feel that evidence which might have been presented for or against the defendant was not presented. You may feel that you know perfectly well something is true or that something is not true, not based on what you hear in this courtroom --

- A. Um-hmm.
- -- but based on something else.

Now, if that should happen and, even though it would be a violation of your oath, would you feel that it was possible for you to go by what you know to be true rather than what you heard in this courtroom; this is where it comes down to the nub.

- I really don't know how to answer you.
- Pardon? O.
- I said, I really don't know how to answer you. A.
- All right. I'll put the question to you just as I have for a specific answer.

Suppose you felt normally, absolutely certain that something was true but it had not been proved in this courtroom. Would you then base your verdict in this case in any degree at

Um-hmm. A. MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor. THE COURT: We'll take our noon recess until 1:15. Mrs. Ange, you can go to lunch now but, when you come back would you go back into the American Legion Hall, please, and remain there. I'll ask you not to discuss the questioning here that has gone on with any of the other jurors if you do that, please. THE WITNESS: Okay. (Noon recess taken.)

1	CASCADE, IDAHO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1975, 1:18 P.M.
2	
3	
4	THE COURT: Defendant's fourth.
5	THE CLERK: Wesley R. Knee.
6	
7	WESLEY R. KNEE,
8	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
9	the stand and testified as follows:
10	~
11	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
13	Q. Mr. Knee, we first wish to discuss with you any
14	pretrial publicity which you may have been exposed to; including
15	newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts,
16	conversations that you have engaged in or overheard.
17	We're going to at this point we're going to
18	confine our questions pretty much to that.
19	Now, have you had occasion to follow this case in
20	the papers?
21	A. I read some articles on it, yeah.
22	Q. Have you read any recent articles, Mr. Knee?
23	A. I believe it was a little article in there Monday
24	I read, yeah.
25	Q. How about have you caught it on the news on

	 	
1		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. HOWE	R:
3	Ω.	Mr. Knee, do you now have any impression as to
4	whether the	defendant is guilty or not?
5	Α.	No, I don't know enough about it to make the
6	decision abo	out it.
7	Ď.	Do you recall reading about a trip the defendant
8	took to Cal:	ifornia a few weeks ago?
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	Do you know what that trip was for?
11	A,	Something about finding some bodies or something;
12	wasn't it?	
13	Q.	Do you know how it turned out?
14	Д.	No well, it did say didn't find nothing, yeah.
15	<u>Q</u> .	Is that all you remember about that?
16	A.	Yeah, the plane went down coming back.
17	i).	Yes. Is there anything about that, Mr. Knee, that
18	makes you th	nink the defendant is more or less likely to be
19	guilty than	if you hadn't read that?
20	A.	I don't know. That's all I know about it. I really
21	couldn't say	Y •
22	Q.	Does that give you any impression as to whether or
23	not the defe	endant is guilty?
24	Ä.	No, not really. I don't know enough about it.
25	Q.	Have you heard a great deal of talk among your
11		

1 friends or workers at the mill? 2 Have you heard a great deal of talk about this 3 case? 4 A. Hasn't been much said about it, no. 5 MR. HOWER: Okay. We pass this juror for cause, 6 Your Honor. 7 8 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 10 Mr. Knee, of course I know where you work and I 11 know you've been there a long time now. Would you be on shift 12 today if you weren't down here? 13 A. Tonight. 14 Um-hmm. Now, if you are selected here as a juror, 15 proper arrangements can be made so you don't have to worry 16 about your job? 17 A. No. 18 You won't have any qualms about that? 19 A. No. 20 Does the attorney-client relationship exist between 21 you and Mr. Hower? Is Mr. Hower doing any legal work for you? 22 Or do you just know him as the attorney here that was just 23 asking you the questions? 24 I don't remember knowing him, no. 25 Fine. No attorney-client relationship?

1		FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. HOWE	R:
3	Ō.	Mr. Knee, we have a little form on you and it says
4	that you ha	we a child 34. Is that a boy or girl; man or woman?
5	A.	It's a stepdaughter.
6	Q.	Stepdaughter?
7	А.	Yeah.
8	Ω	Does she have children?
9	А-	Got two boys.
10	Ω	How old are they?
11	A	One is 16, I think, and one is 12.
12	Ű.	Where do they live?
13	A.	Just out of McCall.
14	Ω.	Just out of McCall?
15	Ä.	Yeah, about three and a half miles.
16	ð.	Um-hmm. Mr. Knee, I guess I'll return the
17	compliment,	has Mr. Remaklus ever been your lawyer?
18	А.	No.
19	Q	There's no attorney-client relationship between
20	you?	
21	.A.	No.
22	D.	Are you well acquainted with him socially?
23	.E	Mr. Remaklus?
24	Q.	Um-hmm.
25	A.	No, I know him though.

1	0. You know him and you know who he is? But you are	
2	not close friends, you are not intimate friends?	
3	A. No.	
4	Q. There's nothing about your relationship with	
5	Mr. Remaklus that would interfere with your decision in this	
6	case?	
7	A. No, sir.	
8	Mow long have you worked at the McCall mill?	
9	A. About 16 years.	
10	0. Sixteen years?	
11	A. Um-hmm.	
12	Q. Have you ever held office in the union?	
13	A. On who?	
14	Q. Have you ever held office in the union?	
15	A. Office?	
16	g. Yes.	
17	A. No well, I guess I'm trustee now.	
18	Q. You are trustee now? This is the only union office	
19	you've ever held?	
20	A. Right.	
21	o. Mr. Knee, sometimes there are things that we should	
22	know about and we don't know enough to ask. Is there anything	
23	that we haven't asked about that's on your mind that bears on	
24	the question of whether you are well qualified to be a juror in	
25	this case?	

1	A. No, sir.
2	Q. You feel that you are well qualified?
3	A. Well, I really couldn't say. I don't know.
4	Q. You have no problems with your conscience, no
5	reservations about whether you can sit as a juror?
6	A. No.
7	MR. HOWER: Okay. Pass for cause, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Knee, we'll ask you to wait back in the
9	Hall, the American Legion Hall, and I'll ask you not to discuss
10	the questioning here with the other jurors, the questions that
11	were asked.
12	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
13	THE COURT: You may leave.
14	MR. REMAKLUS: May I have just a moment, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Yes.
16	THE CLERK: Janice Lynn Wilde.
17	
18	JANICE LYNN WILDE,
19	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
20	the stand and testified as follows:
21	
22	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
24	Q Mrs. Wilde, jury selection in this case is
25	divided into two parts, the first part we wish to discuss with
- 4	

1	you concerns pretrial publicity consisting of newspaper
2	articles, television, radio broadcasts, conversations you may
3	have heard and as nearly as possible we're going to try to
4	limit our questions at this time, you know, to those things.
5	A. Um-hmm.
6	Q. Have you followed this case in the paper?
7	A. Yes, I have.
8	Q. And have you followed it, or have you seen
9	television broadcasts of it?
10	A. Yes, I have.
11	Q And you are strictly a housewife now; aren't you?
12	A. Yes, I am.
13	Q. Have you had any conversations with anyone
14	regarding this case; including your husband?
15	A. Well, you mean recently?
16	Q. Well yes, um-hmm, recently.
17	A. No, I haven't.
18	0. And have you ever expressed an opinion yourself
19	as to guilt or innocence or anything like that?
20	A. No, I haven't.
21	You've never been on a jury before, have you?
22	A. No, sir.
23	Q. Now, if you are selected the Judge will give you
24	he will read you instructions which set forth the law that
25	pertains to this case and I'm sure one of the instructions will

be that you'd have to make up your mind as to guilt or 1 2 innocence based on the evidence that you would see and hear 3 right here in the courtroom. 4 Now, this being the case, do you feel that you could 5 exclude from your mind information you may have picked up from other sources and be completely fair and impartial as to --6 A. Yes, I could. 8 You haven't got any preconceived ideas about this case because of something you may have read, is that right? 9 10 That's right. A. 11 I don't remember whether I've asked you, but have 0. you seen enough on television about it to make any impression, 12 13 Mrs. Wilde? No, I haven't. 14 A. MR. REMAKLUS: We'd pass the juror for cause, 15 Your Honor. 16 MR. HOWER: We'll pass Mrs. Wilde for cause. 17 18 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 20 We have some more questions to touch upon other 21 things that would have to do with jury service and I notice ... 22 are all the kids, all four of them, at home? 23 A. Yes, they are. 24 O. Now, if you are selected as a juror and if you 25

1 presumption of innocence on the part of the defendant until 2 proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. 3 Now, if in your mind at the conclusion of the 4 evidence the State has met that obligation and proved guilt 5 beyond a reasonable doubt, will the death penalty keep you from 6 rendering a final decision of guilt in this matter? 7 No, it will not. 8 MR. REMAKLUS: Fine. We'll pass the juror for cause, 9 Your Honor. 10 11 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. HOWER: 13 Mrs. Wilde, does your husband have any pretty 14 strongly held opinions about what ought to be done with 15 Mr. Creech? 16 A. No. 17 He does not? 0. 18 Did you grow up in the McCall area? Yes, I did. 19 A. Did you graduate from McCall High School? 20 () 21 Yes, I did. A. What year? 22 Q. 23 1971. A. 24 I don't remember whether Mr. Remaklus asked you 0. 25 or not, but do you subscribe, in your home, to the Idaho

1	Statesman?
2	à. Yes, we do.
3	Q. What other newspapers or publications do you
4	subscribe to?
5	A. No others.
6	Q. It's not the Star News?
7	A. The Star, just the Star.
8	
1000	O. The Star News? But not any other newspapers or
9	publications?
10	ā. No.
11	Q. No other magazine?
12	Ã. No.
13	Q. Are there any other magazines that you or your
14	husband buys regularly?
15	A. No.
16	Q. Is there anything, Mrs. Wilde, about the prospect
17	of sitting as a juror in this cause that troubles you in your
18	conscience that we haven't asked you about? Do you have any
19	problems with it that you can't cope with?
20	A. No.
21	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
22	MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, I forgot to point out that
23	Mr. and Mrs. Wilde in the past have been clients of my office
24	and there's nothing going on. I'm not representing them at
25	the present time. I think that's been, what, a year or two

1 ago; has it not? 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, it has been. 3 THE COURT: Want to ask some more questions, Mr. Hower? MR. HOWER: Mrs. Wilde, I don't have any problems with 4 this. I guess I'll ask you to say there's nothing in your 5 professional relationship, or your husband's with 6 7 Mr. Remaklus that would interfere with your conscience and 8 your judgment in deciding this case. 9 THE WITNESS: None. 10 MR. REMAKLUS: I can't imagine that it would. MR. HOWER: No further questions, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Mrs. Wilde, we'll ask you to go back and 12 13 wait in the American Legion Hall and ask you to please not to discuss the questions that have been asked you or anything 14 with the other jurors. 15 THE WITNESS: Okay. 16 THE CLERK: Ina Heinrich. 17 18 19 20 2122 23 24 25

HN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 0940 Hollandale Drive Boise, Idaho 83705

innocent under the law and that presumption stays with him throughout the trial until and unless the State has proved him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Now, that's what the law is.

I appreciate what we're talking about now is a difference between what the law says and our human ability to apply that. Of course, that's the difficult area. I'm sure you've indicated you would try to follow that instruction to your best human ability. But, you are the only one that can examine, I guess, your own mind and tell us whether it would really be possible for you to do that with what you know about the case.

Another instruction that Counsel haven't mentioned that I should mention to you too so we can fully test your ability to comply with these, there is another instruction under another principle that goes right along with the presumption of innocence and that principle is that the defendant does not have to take the stand and testify and to give any evidence unless he wants to. For any reason that his counsel suggests to him or that he might feel himself and he doesn't have to testify and a juror would not be, under law, to be permitted to consider that, or discuss why he didn't testify or why he didn't take the stand.

You have to couple that principle of law with the principle of the presumption of innocence. Now, knowing --

coupling those two principles of law together, would it, in your own mind, knowing how you feel, would it still take some evidence to set aside your present impressions about him if he didn't say anything?

THE WITNESS: Would be -- I mean, I don't have any facts. I'd have to have some facts one way or the other.

THE COURT: You see, that is what the law says. The law says, as he sits here today he's innocent and if nobody presents any facts he goes free. See, he's completely innocent and it means he doesn't have to present anything and if the State doesn't present enough to overcome that presumption then he's innocent. The test is whether ---

THE WITNESS: Then, you'd have to go by that.

THE COURT: -- whether, within your human ability, you can apply those principles; knowing what you know about the case, you see?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think I could -- you mean, could I put that out of my mind and go by just what happened in the courtroom?

THE COURT: Yes, what you heard here.

THE WITNESS: I'm -- I've been a loner for a long time,
I'm sure I could do that.

THE COURT: Now, knowing what you didn't know when you answered Mr. Hower's last question, really no obligation on the defendant to present anything to establish his innocence,

the law gives him that innocent presumption and he doesn't have to overcome that.

Now, knowing that, do you feel you could set aside any present feelings you have and apply -- then decide the case strictly on the evidence that's admitted here in court, not require him to prove anything concerning his innocence?

THE WITNESS: I think I could.

THE COURT: I guess what I'm saying, it's hard to explain, Mrs. Heinrich.

THE WITNESS: Disregard anything that you've heard or read or feel and do just --

THE COURT: Let's just assume that when the State presents all its evidence, the defendant doesn't present a thing, he doesn't take the stand, he doesn't present any evidence and you really had a reasonable doubt in your mind whether, under the State's evidence, that you have heard here in open court, proved him guilty; could you then apply this presumption and find him not guilty?

If he just remained silent, didn't say a word and you really had a doubt just listening to what the State presented here, could you then find him not guilty?

THE WITNESS: I think so.

THE COURT: You want to ask some more questions?

MR. HOWER: No, Your Honor, I'll withdraw the challenge.

1 THE COURT: All right, you can proceed, then. 2 MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 4 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 6 There are some additional questions, Mrs. Heinrich, 7 that Mr. Hower and I both have. I don't think it will take 8 us very long. 9 How long were you a teacher? 10 A. Twenty years. 11 And what did you teach? Grade school or high 0. 12 school? 13 A. Grade school. 14 What areas -- I mean, what grades did you teach? 15 When I first came to Long Valley, all eight 16 grades. Then, the last ten years have been the second grade. 17 0. And Mr. Heinrich, did he farm for several years 18 before you went to work in the school district? 19 Until the last ten years. 20 Um-hmm. I see all the kids are grown up and gone 21 from home? 22 A. Um-hmm. 23 If you are selected as a trial juror, I'm assuming 24 you wouldn't have any great difficulty then in making 25 preparations to be away from home for a few nights?

I'm afraid it would. 1 MR. HOWER: I think the question is improper, 2 Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: It's a proper question, he hasn't 4 5 challenged her. 6 MR. HOWER: I know --THE COURT: It may not be sufficient grounds for 7 challenge, but it is a proper question. 8 MR. HOWER: All right. 9 BY MR. REMAKLUS: This is a difficult question 10 to ask, Mrs. Heinrich, because it's a subject I know that 11 troubles me and I know that's troubled you in arriving at 12 your decision because of the very nature of it. 13 I think what I want to ask you simply is this: 14 Is, whether or not your frame of mind regarding that penalty 15 is so deep and abiding within you that it would, in fact, 16 influence your judgment with reference to arriving at a 17 decision in this case? 18 Could I reword that and ask you a question? 19 Do you mean, then, if that were the only --20 0. Yes. 21 -- if that was the only alternative, that there 22 A. 23 was only --24 0. Yes. -- one punishment for being guilty? 25 7.

Q. Yes.

A. I'm afrain it would. I don't believe in the death penalty.

MR. REMAKLUS: I would challenge the juror for cause,

THE COURT: Do you want to take exception?

MR. HOWER: Yes, I do, and I'd like to ask questions.

THE COURT: You can go ahead and question.

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOWER:

Q Mrs. Heinrich, would your answer be the same assuming that you are instructed by the Judge that the manner of punishment is for the Court or for the legislature but not for the jurors; that the responsibility of the juror in every criminal case is limited to the decision as to whether, under the facts presented in court, the law stated by the Court, the defendant is guilty or innocent of the offense charged; that's — that limits. If you are instructed that that limits the function of the jury, guilt or innocence; that the punishment, whatever it may be, whatever terms and conditions is a matter fixed by the legislature for the Court and is not the responsibility of the jury. Would that affect your answer to the previous question; assuming that instruction from the Judge, could you then fulfill your function —

g. Yes.

2

Q -- as a juror?

3

A. Yes, I think so.

4

Q. Which is to pronounce -- which is to vote as one person the jury to pronounce this person guilty or innocent as

6

charged, could you do that?

7

A. Yes.

8

MR. HOWER: I take exception to the challenge, Your Honor.

9

MR. REMAKLUS: May I ask a question now in aid of

10

clarification?

11

THE COURT: Well, I'd like to ask a couple of questions

12

and then I'll let you.

13

MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, sir.

14

THE COURT: Mrs. Heinrich, again we're in an area where it's not too difficult to tell you what the law is but, again,

15

it deals with your conscience and your human ability in

16 17

applying that law and what Counsel have explained the law to

18

you is accurate as far as they have gone.

19

you will be instructed that the actual penalty is not a

20 21

consideration of the jury, but your only function is to find the

In this particular case it will be appropriate and

22

23

defendant guilty or innocent of the crime charged and any included offenses that you might be instructed on; other

24

offenses that might be included in the charge. That will be the

25

instruction as Mr. Hower gave to you.

Now, I think you should know, and it's been implied here and I don't see how the question can be asked, put to you properly without you knowing. The legislature has already provided that if a person is convicted of first degree murder the death penalty must be imposed. That isn't up to me to decide or you to decide; the legislature has made that decision.

THE WITNESS: In other words, if I would vote that he was guilty then the death penalty would be the result?

THE COURT: Not because you vote for the death penalty.

THE WITNESS: They've already set the law.

THE COURT: The legislature has already fixed that penalty.

THE WITNESS: Then that would make a difference.

THE COURT: You understand that, what I said?

Now, what I'm asking you, would your -- this is the \$64 question. Would your feeling about the death penalty and your objection to the death penalty just absolutely prevent you from finding the defendant guilty of first degree murder under any state of the evidence?

In other words, no matter how strong a case the State put on to prove first degree murder, would your feeling against the death penalty preclude you from finding him guilty because of what the legislature has fixed as a penalty?

Now, knowing that, you wouldn't be voting on the penalty but it would be automatic now because of what the

1 legislature has done? 2 THE WITNESS: That's a hard guestion. 3 THE COURT: Yes, it is. 4 THE WITNESS: No, I don't really know. I don't --5 THE COURT: I can't make it any easier for you. You are 6 the only one that can search your conscience. 7 THE WITNESS: If I could be objective enough to consider one thing at a time without the result, you know, if 9 I could consider in court what was taking place there and 10 answer that without thinking about the result -- it's just 11 simply could you, if the evidence was there, beyond a reasonable 12 doubt, could you vote for guilty of first degree knowing what 13 the legislature has provided as the penalty. I don't believe 14 I could. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. REMAKLUS: I renew my challenge. 17 THE COURT: Unless you want to pursue it further, I'd have to grant the challenge. I would let you ask further, 18 Mr. Hower, or hear any argument. I want --19 20 MR. HOWER: No, I would -- just as a courtesy to the Court, I would serve notice at this time that I intend to 21 request an instruction to the jury that the death penalty is 22 23 mandatory on conviction. That's a matter that will have to be briefed later on, but I believe it has to follow from the 24

Court's comments with this prospective juror.

THE COURT: Well, I think the jurors have to know that 1 to answer the questions on the death penalty whether I tell 2 them in instructions or whether you tell them on the voir dire. 3 I don't know which is more appropriate. 4 MR. HOWER: I take exception to the challenge, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Well, I'm going to grant the challenge. 6 We appreciate your honesty and frankness, 7 Mrs. Heinrich. 8 We'll excuse you. You'll have to report again on 9 June 5th at 10:00 for another trial if you will remember that, 10 11 please. THE CLERK: Richard Wheeler. 12 13 RICHARD O. WHEELER, 14 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 15 the stand and testified as follows: 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 19 Mr. Wheeler, in the jury selection in this 20 particular case it's been divided into -- kind of divided into 21 two parts. The first questions that we would like to ask you 22 concern only with pretrial publicity; including TV broadcasts, 23 newspaper articles, conversations that you may have overheard 24

or participated in and, as much as possible, we're going to

1	limit the questions to that area.
2	Now, have you followed this in the local or in the
3	daily paper?
4	A. Not with any, oh, degree of, you know, I've read a
5	few articles but I haven't followed the case, no.
6	Q You've never made it a point to look for the
7	Creech case in the newspapers, then
8	A. No.
9	Q is that right, Mr. Wheeler?
10	How about television? I suppose you, like the rest
11	of us, check the evening news?
12	A. Yes, and I've read or listened to the evening
13	news, perhaps not as consistently as some because I'm not
14	always home for the evening news.
15	Does your shift down at the mill you're working at
16	e. No.
17	Nou work for Federal Aviation, that's right.
18	A. Yes.
19	o Your shifts are such that they, when you are up on
20	the mountain at the station, there's nothing like that
21	available; isn't that right?
22	A. No, not in my work there isn't.
23	Q Um-hmm. Mr. Wheeler, on your yeah, you have
24	been on a jury. Has that been recently?
25	A. I can't recall for sure, but I think it was in,

1 either '70 or '71, I think, I'm not for sure. Um-hmm. That's quite a ways to think back about 2 3 an instance, but, then as now in this case if you are selected 4 as a juror the Judge is going to give you the law of the case, 5 he's going to read the instructions and you are going to be 6 bound by those instructions as being the law in this case. 7 Now, do you follow what I mean here in this particular aspect? 8 9 A. Yes. 10 Now, even though you might personally disagree Q. 11 with them, nevertheless you are bound to take the Judge's instructions as being the law. 12 Right. 13 A. 14 Now, in the event that the Judge instructs you, 0. which I'm sure he will, that you'd have to base your verdict 15 on the evidence that you would see and hear right here in this 16 courtroom, could you give the defendant a fair and impartial 17 trial? 18 I think I could. A. 19 You don't feel that whatever you might have heard 20 or read is going to leave you with any impressions one way or 21 another? 22

No. I don't think so.

23

24

25

Q.

Of course, I know that your employment takes you

out of town and it's -- you are gone for a few days and, then,

1	home for a few days and that you haven't had, frequently, the
2	exposure that, maybe, somebody else may have had to this
3	pretrial publicity.
4	MR. REMAKLUS: I'm going to pass the juror for cause,
5	Your Honor.
6	
7	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. HOWER:
9	Q Mr. Wheeler, do you subscribe in your home to the
10	Idaho Daily Statesman?
11	A. Yes, we do.
12	Q. Generally speaking, do you read it pretty
13	carefully?
14	A. Depending on how much time I have. At times I do
15	read it quite closely and other times no. I just read the
16	headlines.
17	Q. How about your wife? Does she read it pretty
18	carefully?
19	A. No, she doesn't either. She's well, she just
20	doesn't take much interest in reading the papers.
21	Ω Do you recall having read in the Statesman, or do
22	you recall having heard any conversation about a trip to
23	the State of California that Mr. Creech was taken on a few
24	weeks ago?
25	I recall reading in the paper, yes, that he was

1	Q Well, Mr. Wheeler, as of this minute, do you have
2	an opinion as to whether Mr. Creech is probably guilty or not?
3	A. No, I don't have any opinion. I would have to,
4	you know, know the circumstances, know better before I would
5	form any strong opinion on it or opinion at all as far as
6	that's concerned.
7	MR. HOWER: I'll pass for cause, on this issue,
8	Your Honor.
9	MR. REMAKLUS: That was merely on the pretrial
10	publicity?
11	THE COURT: Yes.
12	MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	
14	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
16	Q. Mr. Wheeler, the attorney-client relationship
17	does not exist between you and I, does it?
18	A. I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.
19	Q. I'm not doing any legal work for you or Mrs. Wheeler?
20	No attorney-client relationship between you and me?
21	A. No, no, sir.
22	Q. Is there any attorney-client relationship between
23	you and Mr. Hower?
24	A. No, there is not.
25	Q. I'm sure that you know both of us at least

1 MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Wheeler, we'll ask you to return to the 3 Hall over there and remain there but I would ask you not to 4 discuss the case, what anybody questioned you about here with 5 the other jurors. 6 THE WITNESS: All right, sir. 7 THE COURT: We'll take a ten-minute recess. 8 (Recess taken.) 9 THE COURT: Back on the record. 10 State's sixth preemptory. 11 MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE CLERK: Robert Farnsworth. 13 14 ROBERT FARNSWORTH, 15 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took the stand and testified as follows: 16 17 18 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. REMAKLUS: 19 20 Mr. Farnsworth, in the first part of the process of jury selection we want to ask you some questions with 21 reference to pretrial publicity; particularly with reference 22 to newspaper articles or television broadcasts, conversations 23 that you may have overheard or, you know, participated in. 24

25

Have you followed this case in the papers?

1	Q. Would the fact that capital punishment is involved
2	in this case, would that in any way interfere with your
3	arriving at your decision based upon the evidence here in the
4	courtroom?
5	A. I don't think so.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause.
7	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Farnsworth, we'll ask you to go back to
9	the American Legion Hall and wait there. I would ask you not
10	to discuss with the other jurors the questions that have been
11	asked you here and not discuss it with them.
12	THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
13	THE CLERK: James Madden.
14	
15	JAMES E. MADDEN,
16	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
17	the stand and testified as follows:
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19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
21	Q. Mr. Madden, in the first part of the examination,
22	or questions that we're going to address to you, we're going to
23	confine our questions as closely as possible to matters
24	concerning pretrial publicity. I'm having reference to

newspaper articles, television broadcasts, conversations that

1	you may have overheard or participated in.
2	Have you followed this case in the papers?
3	A. Just what I read in the papers, yes.
4	Q. And have you seen it on TV on the news and so on?
5	A. Yes, I watched it on television when it was
6	happening.
7	Q. Now, are you would you be working now if you
8	weren't down here today?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q Has there been conversations out on the job with
11	reference to this matter?
12	A. I've only been back to work for about two weeks and
13	wasn't nothing, pretty well forgot about now.
14	Q. Um-hmm. How recently have you read newspaper
15	accounts of this?
16	A. Oh, I read the article about the trial coming up
17	was the last one I read.
18	Q. And I notice here that you've never been on a jury
19	before?
20	A. No, sir.
21	Q. The Judge, if you are received here as a juror,
22	the Judge will give you instructions as to what the law is and,
23	of course, you'd have to follow those in this case and be
24	guided by them.
25	Now, if the Judge instructs you that you can only

1 course, what we're looking for here is 12 people who have an 2 open mind in this and can give a fair and impartial verdict and 3 if you think you can, I would certainly like for you to tell 4 me so. 5 Well, it's like you seeing, I believe, what you A. 6 read in the paper mostly but I believe if it was come right 7 down to it I could probably render a fair decision if the 8 evidence was put before me. 9 MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor. 10 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. HOWER: 12 Mr. Madden, I have some difficulties with your 13 14 answers because, at one time, you said you had your mind pretty well made up. 15 Well, what you read in the newspaper. 16 A. As of this moment you have your mind pretty well 17 made up? 18 I did, yes, but I've not seen any evidence or 19 anything. 20 But what --O. 21 I haven't seen any of the evidence, just be what A. 22 I read in the papers. 23 Well, you did see stories in the papers? 24 A. Yes. 25

1 throughout the States; or that they wrote about this in the 2 paper. 3 THE COURT: In other states, you mean? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Is that the one thing that stands out most 6 in your mind? 7 THE WITNESS: Yes, and then, about the girl, the 8 accomplice that was with him. The article about her in the 9 paper. 10 THE COURT: About, perhaps, something she had said? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Anything else you remember specifically? 13 THE WITNESS: No, not right offhand. 14 THE COURT: Counsel have referred to some principles 15 of law here that are pretty important in our system of justice, 16 Mr. Madden, and the principles in themselves are pretty easy 17 to state. But, our mind is a complicated thing and the 18 difficulty I'm sure you have and we have as answering 19 questions about whether we can make our minds -- have enough 20 control over our minds to comply with these principles of law 21 and have heard things about things like this --22 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. 23 THE COURT: -- have to be removed and set aside. Now, under the principles that have already been 24 25 referred to, the defendant, as he sits here today, is presumed

to be innocent, that's a principle of law that jurors are supposed to apply and we instruct you on it.

3 It's also a principle of law that the defendant 4 doesn't have to do anything to prove he's innocent. The law 5 gives him that cloak of innocence right now as he sits here. 6 But what that really means in a practical fact is that, after 7 the State has presented all its evidence, if you would still 8 entertain the reasonable doubt whether just based on the 9 evidence you've heard here in court, nothing else, nothing you 10 read in the paper, just what you heard in the court, means 11 that after the State has finished its proof, if you would still 12 have a reasonable doubt based on just what they presented, you 13 would have to find him not guilty; even though he didn't say 14 a word, didn't present any evidence to prove his innocence,

THE WITNESS: Yes.

find him not guilty.

THE COURT: Now, do you think you could do that if he didn't say a word in his own defense?

didn't do a thing. That principle of law means you'd have to

THE WITNESS: I believe truthfully I couldn't, sir.

THE COURT: All right, we appreciate very much your frankness, Mr. Madden.

We'll excuse you, then. Thank you for your honesty.

You will have to report again on June 5th at

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1 10:00 for another jury trial. 2 THE CLERK: Jo Anne Cole. 3 4 JO ANNE COLE, 5 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 6 the stand and testified as follows: 7 8 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 10 Mrs. Cole, the first part of the questions that 11 we're going to ask you are going to be confined, as closely as 12 possible, to matters concerning pretrial publicity; that is, 13 newspaper articles, television broadcasts, radio and news 14 broadcasts and things of that nature. 15 May I ask you if you have followed this -- this 16 case in the newspaper? 17 Yes, sir. A. 18 0. And have you seen it on television? 19 Um-hmm. A. 20 Have you? 0. 21 A. Yes. 22 Now, of course, I know that you sold the 23 restaurant here some time ago, you just work part time now; is 24 that it, Mrs. Cole? 25 A. Yes.

1	Q. Have you engaged in any conversations down there
2	that concern this matter?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q Have people in your presence, have they expressed
5	opinions as to guilt or innocence?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q And have you had occasion to participate, yourself,
8	in any of those conversations?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q Do you think well, first, how recently have you
11	followed this in the papers?
12	A. Yesterday morning's paper.
13	Q. Um-hmm. And you folks subscribe to the daily
14	paper, do you?
15	A. Statesman, um-hmm.
16	And do you think you customarily read the paper
17	every day, don't you, Mrs. Cole?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. You probably read most of the articles in that
20	have appeared; haven't you?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Have these articles given you any preconceived
23	ideas of guilt or innocence?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Do you think this is the type of opinion you are
,	

you have formed an opinion, then, at this time? I'm not going to ask you what it is, Mrs. Cole, but do you have an opinion at this time?

A. Yes.

Q Would it take evidence here in the courtroom, one way or the other, to change your mind?

A. Yes.

MR. REMAKLUS: I'll ask that Mrs. Cole be excused for cause, Your Honor.

MR. HOWER: I will take exception to the challenge.
May I question?

THE COURT: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOWER:

Q. Mrs. Cole, you were asked if you had an opinion as to guilt or innocence and you answered that you had.

If you take into consideration the fact that guilt or innocence depends, not only about events what was done, but the reasons for them -- in other words, if you take into consideration the fact that all of the circumstances which might have justified the reasons, or which might bear on the motive have to be taken into consideration to determine guilt or innocence, would you still feel that you have a closed mind; that you've made up your mind on the question of guilt

I'd try to.

We assume that you would try to. What we have to
find out, if we can, is whether you think you could succeed in
doing that.

A. I don't think so, Ward.

MR. HOWER: I would withdraw my exception to the challenge.

THE COURT: Mrs. Cole, just for the record here, not trying to push anything further to embarrass you. I would like to know for the record what it is you've read or heard that's caused you to have the opinion you now have.

I'm thinking about specifics. You obviously read some things and I'm wondering just exactly what you remember in your own mind now that causes you to have this feeling.

I would like you to just tell me the details about what you remember about the articles that stand out in your mind right now.

THE WITNESS: Well, there are just a few things that -- should I tell you what's bothering me?

THE COURT: Yes, um-hmm.

THE WITNESS: My husband ate lunch beside the car that was taken into custody. He works for the Highway Department and they were the ones that turned it in. He didn't turn it in, but he was there and I think this -- just everything that's happened.

THE COURT: That's something your husband told you? He

described the car to you? 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, he didn't get out and examine it, this 3 was just what had happened and a friend of ours had almost 4 picked up a couple the morning, or right after the car had been 5 parked not too long, and I guess it's just overall, reading the 6 papers. 7 THE COURT: What did you read now in the paper that has 8 affected you that you remember? 9 THE WITNESS: Nothing specific other than that just the 10 overall case. 11 THE COURT: There's nothing specific you read that's 12 really sticking out in your mind; that's affecting your opinion? 13 THE WITNESS: No, sir. 14 THE COURT: We appreciate your frankness, Mrs. Cole. 15 MR. HOWER: May I make some slight additional record 16 with this prospective juror? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 19 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. HOWER: 21 Mrs. Cole, does your husband have pretty strong 22 feelings as to whether this defendant is guilty or innocent? 23 No, sir. 4

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What?

No.

remember that date and come back again. 1 Thank you for your honesty. You may be excused. 2 THE CLERK: Welma Ingebretsen. 3 4 WELMA R. INGEBRETSEN, 5 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 6 7 the stand and testified as follows: 8 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 9 10 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mrs. Ingebretsen, in selection of the jurors in this 11 case, because of pretrial publicity, we've divided the 12 questioning kind of into two parts and the first questions that 13 will be asked of you are going to have to do with newspaper 14 articles, television broadcasts or conversations that you may 15 have heard or conversations that you may have taken part in with 16 reference to this case and, as nearly as possible at this time, 17 we're going to confine our questions to that area. 18 Now, have you had occasion to follow this case in 19 the newspapers? 20 I sure have. 21 And you and Mr. Ingebretsen take the daily paper; 22 23 don't you? Take the Statesman and the Star, both. 24 A. And you folks are in the habit of reading the paper 25

1	each day; aren't you?
2	A. (No audible response.)
3	Q. In the normal course of your activities you probably
4	read all of the articles, haven't you, Mrs. Ingebretsen?
5	A. Well, I thought all that was presented, yes.
6	Q. And do you folks watch the TV news?
7	A. Sure.
8	Q. I'm I would suppose that you've seen this
9	discussed on the television news also?
10	A. Well, some, yes.
11	Q. And with reference to the newspaper articles, have
12	you read the recent ones, Sunday and Monday?
13	A. Yes.
14	Ω Do you remember what were in, say, oh, well, in
15	either one of those articles?
16	A. Oh, some of it.
17	Q. Would you tell me as much as you can remember out
18	of them, please.
19	A. Oh, how they were bringing in all the extra cops
20	up here and where for the protection of the courthouse and
21	people.
22	Q. Um-hmm. Did you read the paper yesterday morning
23	before you came down to court?
24	ā. Yes.
25	O. Do you remember what was in there yesterday?

1	а.	Well, it was more or less a repeat of what was said
2	before.	
3	Q.	And do you remember reading in there about an
4	airplane cra	ash?
5	A.	Yes, over in Nevada?
6	Q.	Yes, um-hmm.
7	A.	Yes, I did.
8	Ω.	Do you recall reading where the that the defendant
9	was in that	airplane crash?
10	A.	Yes, sir.
11	Q.	Do you remember where it said that they had been?
12	A.	You mean where they were going?
13	Q.	Yeah, at that time. Just tell me what you can
14	remember abo	out the articles, Mrs. Ingebretsen.
15	A.	Well, they were out hunting for some more graves out
16	by that, oh	, atomic site out there, that's what the papers in
17	Las Vegas s	aid.
18	Q.	Were you down there at that time?
19	A.	Yes, I was.
20	Q.	Um-hmm. And when did you folks get home?
21	A.	Be the 30th of April
22	Q.	Um-hmm.
23	Ä.	to stay. We came up a week or so before and got
24	our mail and	d, then, went back as far as Weiser.
25	Q.	Um-hmm. You've been on your usual winter vacation,

1	then, is that right?
2	A. Yes.
3	O Do you have the paper saved for you when you are
4	gone, Mrs. Ingebretsen?
5	A. A paper?
6	Q. Yes.
7	A. No, we don't. We cancel our
8	Q. You cancel out there, but you take the papers if you
9	go to Arizona or someplace, you take the papers down there,
10	don't you?
11	A. Oh, yes.
12	Q. As a matter of fact, then, you probably have been
13	in a position to keep yourself fairly well advised of the
14	progress of this case, haven't you?
15	A. Well, there wasn't too much of it down there that
16	you could read.
17	Q. Now, have you come to any conclusions about this
18	matter? Formed an opinion as to guilt or innocence in this
19	matter in view of your reading?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Do you think, Mrs. Ingebretsen, it would take
22	evidence to change your mind at this point?
23	A. Well, it would have to be pretty strong evidence.
24	Q. You think he'd be in a position of having to prove
25	that he was innocent?

I think so.

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MR. REMAKLUS: I think, in view of Mrs. Ingebretsen's knowledge of this, Your Honor, we'd have to ask her to be excused.

4

THE COURT: Want to question her?

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MR. HOWER: I take exception, Your Honor.

7

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

8 9

BY MR. HOWER:

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Mrs. Ingebretsen, you've indicated that you have an opinion -- you've indicated that you have an opinion at the present time as to Mr. Creech's quilt or innocence.

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If you were sworn as a juror in this case and if you were selected by the Court that your verdict must be based only on the evidence received in court and the instructions from the Judge as to the law of the case, do you believe you could make

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a decision based solely on that evidence and that law?

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That would depend on how true the paper was and what

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it stated, I'd think.

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Well, I guess my question means, could you separate in your mind when it came ready for you to decide whether this defendant was guilty or innocent; could you separate from your mind what you heard in court and what you read in the paper before you came into court and base your decision on the former -- base your decision only on what you heard in court?

1 Well, I think I've read too much. 2 MR. HOWER: Thank you. I'll withdraw the exception, 3 Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: We appreciate your frankness, Mrs. Ingebretsen. 5 We'll excuse you from this trial, then, and we do have another 6 one scheduled on June 5th at 10:00 that you'll have to report 7 for. So, remember that date. 8 THE CLERK: Frank Smalley. 9 10 FRANK L. SMALLEY, 11 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 12 the stand and testified as follows: 13 14 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 16 Mr. Smalley, first part of the questioning in this 17 matter is going to be concerned only with -- or confined as 18 closely as we can to pretrial publicity; including newspaper 19 articles, television, radio broadcasts or conversations that 20 you may have heard or may have participated in. 21 Now, have you followed this in the papers? 22 Oh, yes, I have since the beginning, yeah. Ä. 23 And you watch television? Q. 24 You bet. Fi. 25 Probably picked it up on the news? 0

1	that will be given, too, the Judge here in this matter.	
2	Okay, now, I'm sure in those instructions that the	
3	Judge is going to advise you that you must base your decision	
4	in this case on the evidence that you will see and hear right	
5	here in this courtroom and you are going to be bound to follow	
6	that.	
7	Now, Mr. Smalley, do you feel that you can do that?	
8	A. Oh, I imagine I could do that, yeah.	
9	Q. Fine. You are familiar with the well, strike	
10	that.	
11	All we're looking for, I'm sure you realize,	
12	Mr. Smalley, is 12 people who can give this defendant a fair and	
13	impartial trial.	
14	A. That's right, I understand that.	
15	Q. And you feel that you can do so?	
16	A. Yeah, I feel that I could.	
17	MR. REMAKLUS: Fine. I pass the juror for cause,	
18	Your Honor.	
19	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.	
20		
21	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	
22	BY MR. REMAKLUS:	
23	Q. Now	
24	THE COURT: Just a minute, I want to just ask him a	
25	couple more questions.	
1		

1 You say, Mr. Smalley, you have followed this in the 2 papers from the beginning. 3 Can you tell me some of the things that you remember 4 just as you sit here today from your recollection of these 5 articles you read? Things you have read and that you remember 6 and stand out in your mind about the case. 7 THE WITNESS: Well, I travel the roads between here and 8 Donnelly every day, twice a day, and sometimes four or five 9 times a day. So, I went right past the area where this was, 10 where they were found, so --11 THE COURT: That made an impression? 12 THE WITNESS: That really did, yes, um-hmm. 13 THE COURT: Of the things you read in the paper that 14 you say you followed closely of this, they made an impression 15 on you? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 THE COURT: I'd like you to relate to me -- I'm trying to 18 find out if you really remember specific items in the paper and things that you remember. If you do, tell me what they are. 19 20 THE WITNESS: Oh, I don't know whether I can remember 21 anything specifically or not. 22 THE COURT: Do you remember anything about other charges 23 or anything like that? 24 THE WITNESS: You mean other charges than Valley County? 25 Oh, I remember that there was various different

1 charges throughout the country and around that were brought up 2 in the paper. 3 THE COURT: Do you remember that? 4 THE WITNESS: Um-hmm. 5 THE COURT: Anything else you remember? 6 Did you read about the airplane crash? 7 THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, you bet, yeah. 8 THE COURT: What do you remember was the purpose of that 9 trip, or whatever that was involved there? 10 THE WITNESS: Well, I understand that the purpose of 11 that trip was to show where other victims were at; what I 12 understood the purpose of it. 13 THE COURT: Anything else you remember reading specifically? 14 THE WITNESS: Not right offhand. 15 THE COURT: Do you feel that, under the instructions of 16 the Court, you could set those things aside and consider --17 recognize they are improperly considered and listen to the 18 evidence here and make a decision solely on the evidence you 19 received here in court? 20 THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm pretty sure that I could probably 21 do that, yeah. 22 THE COURT: You have that ability? 23 THE WITNESS: Follow this, yeah. 24 THE COURT: All right. 25 Go ahead, Mr. Remaklus.

1	Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Smalley, I'll have some
2	additional questions and I'm sure Mr. Hower will also, with
3	reference to other matters, you know, that concern the selection
4	of a juror.
5	Does the attorney-client relationship exist between
6	you and Mr. Hower?
7	A. No.
8	0. In other words, he's not doing any legal work for
9	you?
10	a. No.
11	Q. You know Mr. Hower; do you not?
12	A. You bet, you bet.
13	O. What's the nature of that acquaintanceship?
14	A. Well, we worked together in this EOE program within
15	the county and within the Whitecap area several years back. We
16	traveled together to and from meetings.
17	Q. Now, would that do you think that would affect
18	your judgment in this case?
19	A. Oh, I don't think so.
20	Of course, I remember back, I guess I was active
21	in that
22	A. Right.
23	Q program several years ago too, Mr. Smalley.
24	Now, there's no attorney-client relationship between
25	you and I, is there?

2 I realize that. 3 I'm sure you can appreciate that. Since the death 4 penalty is involved in this case, would -- and of course if that 5 is the law and you and I can't change the law and neither can 6 the Judge. If that is the law, would that -- would that 7 affect your decision in the deciding of the guilt or innocence 8 based on the evidence that you would see here and hear in the 9 courtroom? 10 I -- oh, I don't think it would affect my decision, 11 no, if that was the law, yeah. 12 Yes. 13 A. Um-hmm. MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor. 14 15 MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Smalley, we'll ask you to return, then, 16 to the American Legion Hall and wait over there. We'd ask you 17 18 also not to discuss the questioning here you have been subjected to with the other jurors. 19 20 THE WITNESS: Yeah, okay. THE COURT: State's seventh. 21 THE CLERK: Joanne Carter. 22 THE COURT: Mrs. Carter, you were one of the two jurors 23 24 when we called the roll that we didn't have on the list when 25 you raised your hand at that time.

me to ask questions in, Mr. Smalley.

1 MRS. CARTER: Right. 2 THE COURT: Have you filled out one of these juror 3 qualification forms, questionnaires? 4 MRS. CARTER: I filled out a form that you guys sent me. 5 MR. PURDY: Your Honor, there are copies being made now. THE COURT: Can you tell me how you were served for 6 7 jury service? MRS. CARTER: By certified mail. 8 THE COURT: I see. When did you get that? 9 10 MRS. CARTER: I got it for the 12th, 13th and 14th and I was not able to make it so I called Magistrate Court office 11 and they told me I was supposed to be here. 12 THE COURT: You had been summoned for an earlier trial? 13 14 MRS. CARTER: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. 15 I want to wait until the questionnaire comes. 16 MR. REMAKLUS: I would like to wait until we have the 17 form. 18 19 JOANNE CARTER, 20 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 21 the stand and testified as follows: 22 23 24 25

1	juror here it would take some evidence to change the present
2	opinion that you now have?
3	A. I don't know. I really don't.
4	Q. Do you think that if you were selected as a juror
5	that you could separate from your mind things that you have
6	heard and read about this case?
7	A. Yes, I could.
8	Q. I think sometimes it's pretty difficult to put
9	aside, you know, things that and they stay with us. What
10	we're trying to do is determine, you know, find 12 people who
11	have an open mind and can be absolutely fair and impartial with
12	reference to the defendant in this case.
13	Now, do you think that you could do that and put
14	aside what you have read and conversations that you have been
15	involved in and arrive at a fair and just verdict in this case?
16	A. I think I could, yes.
17	MR. REMAKLUS: We will pass the juror for cause,
18	Your Honor.
19	
20	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. HOWER:
22	Q. Well, Mrs. Carter, do you recall reading in the
23	Idaho Daily Statesman a news story about a forced aircraft
24	landing in which Mr. Creech was involved?
25	A. No, I don't.

Q.	You didn't read any story about that?
A.	No.
Q.	Do you remember reading any story about any trips
he had been	taken on outside this state?
A.	If I remember correctly there was one article I
read about h	nim taking one trip out or I've heard conversation
about this.	But, I have not read it, no.
Q.	You have heard conversation about it?
a.	Yes.
Q.	Have you heard, then, conversation about the forced
landing in t	the airplane?
А.	Yes.
Ω.	You knew about that?
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	From the conversations do you know what the trip
was for?	
A.	No, I don't.
Q.	Do you know where the trip was to?
A.	I think it was California.
Q.	Um-hmm. But, you haven't heard what the purpose
of the trip	was?
A.	No.
Q.	Okay. What have you heard about possible
connections	between Mr. Creech and crimes in other states?
A.	Okay. I heard about the possible crimes in Nevada;
	A. Q. he had been A. read about habout this. Q. a. Q. landing in the A. Q. was for? A. Q. of the trip A. Q. connections

1	that he could have committed and here in Idaho. But, I'm not
2	for sure about the rest of the states.
3	Q. What was it you heard about possible crimes in
4	Nevada?
5	A. Okay. I heard that there was found two I think
6	two or three bodies of men was found in Nevada at the
7	"discretion" of Mr. Creech's words, or advice to the police
8	officers.
9	Q. Okay. And response to his directions?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. The bodies were found in response to directions
12	given by him?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. Did you hear this, Mrs. Carter, from a source that
15	you have confidence in?
16	A. No.
17	Q. As far as you are concerned, it could have been
18	just idle gossip and not anything you put any credence in, is
19	that right?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q So, that as you sit here now you don't lean either
22	way as to whether this is true or not?
23	ä. No.
24	n. You do not?
25	A. No.

Q. Okay. Mrs. Carter, if you were impaneled as a jurist in this case and instructed after hearing all the evidence presented in court that you may find the defendant guilty of some offense only if that is proved beyond a reasonable doubt by the evidence presented in court, do you think, when you went over all you've heard about this case prior to the trial and all you heard and saw during the trial, that you could separate one from the other so that you would base your decision exclusively on what you heard and saw in court?

A. I really don't know. I would hope to try and do what would be -- what was said in court is what I would base -- try to base the evidence on, yes.

But, to -- really to say that definitely I could separate from what I heard, I could not honestly answer that, I mean, to tell you -- come right out and say "Yes" or "No" on it.

Q. This last answer, when you say you don't know if you could, it's based on the assumption that you would do your best; that you would try?

A. Yes.

Q. But even if you try you are not certain whether or not facts already in your mind or ideas already in your mind could be excluded?

A. Right.

1	
1	MR. HOWER: On that basis, Your Honor, I challenge for
2	cause.
3	MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge.
4	THE COURT: You won't?
5	MR. REMAKLUS: No, sir.
6	THE COURT: All right, we appreciate your frankness here,
7	Mrs. Carter, and we'll excuse you, then.
8	We do have another trial set on June the 5th at
9	10:00. You'll have to report for it if you remember that
10	date.
11	If you have to pick up things I'll just ask you
12	not to discuss what you heard here or what's been asked to
13	the other jurors.
14	We'll take a ten-minute recess at this time.
15	(Recess taken.)
16	THE COURT: Back on the record.
17	Draw another name.
18	MR. REMAKLUS: I'm not sure where we are.
19	THE COURT: Yes, just excused Mrs. Carter for cause.
20	THE CLERK: Clyde Barlow.
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23	
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a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took the stand and testified as follows:

4

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

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BY MR. REMAKLUS:

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Mr. Barlow, in the first portion of jury selection in this case we're going to attempt to confine our guestions as much as possible to pretrial publicity consisting of newspaper articles, conversations, radio and TV broadcasts and things of that nature and we may stray afield, but we're going to try to -- pretty much to keep it confined to that.

Mr. Barlow, have you followed this matter in the daily papers?

- I did, yes I have.
- And have you -- of course, I know that you are in the cafe business at McCall and it's your activity engaged in that. Has there been conversations there at the cafe that led you to any opinion in this matter?
 - Yes, there has been. A.
- And do you think that if you are chosen as a 0. juror that you could enter a fair and impartial verdict?
- I'm afraid I couldn't. I mean, I think I've A. already got my mind made up. I've heard too many different stories on this thing.

1	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes. I would ask that Mr. Barlow be
2	excused for cause, Your Honor.
3	MR. HOWER: No exception, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Mr. Barlow, in making up your mind is this
5	based on mostly conversations you heard in your place of
6	business?
7	THE WITNESS: That and I've read in the paper, yes.
8	THE COURT: How recently have you read stories in the
9	paper about this?
10	THE WITNESS: Well, I suppose probably last week. I
11	just don't remember just when.
12	THE COURT: Do you have any distinct memory of
13	particular events in the papers; things that you've read about
14	in the paper that have helped form this opinion?
15	THE WITNESS: Yes. Well, I followed it ever since.
16	THE COURT: Can you tell me what some of those
17	statements were in the papers that have this effect on you;
18	specific statements?
19	THE WITNESS: Well, when bodies was found down here
20	in Donnelly, why, naturally I thought it all the way through
21	there.
22	THE COURT: Anything since that that you've read that's
23	had an effect on you?
24	THE WITNESS: Oh, I don't really know about that, no.
25	THE COURT: Did you read about this airplane crash?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did. I read about that. 2 THE COURT: Do you recall reading anything about the 3 purpose of that trip? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, it was on the confession on other 5 bodies, or something on that order. 6 THE COURT: Have you read any other stories that 7 relate to that same type of material, or subject matters? 8 THE WITNESS: Well, I've read other stories, yes. 9 THE COURT: On that same subject? 10 THE WITNESS: Um-hmm. 11 THE COURT: Have those had an effect on forming your 12 opinion? 13 THE WITNESS: Well, yes. 14 THE COURT: All right, well, I'll grant the challenge, 15 then, and excuse you, Mr. Barlow. Thank you for your frankness. 16 You will have to appear for another trial on 17 June the 5th at 10:00 if you remember that day. 18 THE WITNESS: All right. Thank you. 19 THE CLERK: Patricia Guillet. 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1	PATRICIA L. GUILLET,
2	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
3	the stand and testified as follows:
4	
5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
7	Q. Mrs. Guillet, the first part we're going to attempt
8	to confine our first questions to you to matters concerning
9	newspaper reports, television broadcasts, conversations and the
10	like.
11	Bearing that in mind I wish to ask you if you have
12	followed this matter in the papers.
13	A. Pretty much so.
14	Q. And I'm assuming you folks have a TV set?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And you picked it up in the news?
17	A. Occasionally.
18	Q. And I see by the juror qualification form that you
19	spend most of the time at home, I presume?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Have you had occasion to have many or any
22	conversations regarding this matter with anyone; other than
23	Mr. Guillet?
24	A. You mean concerning today or
25	Q No, no, concerning the Creech case.
- 11	

1	A. I would think that's all I could do.
2	Q. Do you have a fixed opinion at this time that would
3	take evidence to change?
4	A. No, not necessarily.
5	Q. Mrs. Guillet, have you heard the legal proposition
6	that a defendant is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty
7	beyond a reasonable doubt? Have you heard that?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. If the Judge is to instruct you that that is the law
10	in this case, would you follow that instruction?
11	A. I would certainly try to, yes.
12	Q. Could you give the defendant that benefit of that
13	presumption of innocence in this case?
14	A. Yes, I think so.
15	MR. REMAKLUS: I'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
16	
17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. HOWER:
19	Q. Mrs. Guillet, you have, several times, said you
20	would try but you have not said, to my knowledge said, with
21	confidence, that you could.
22	We all understand that the problem is difficult.
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Do you have confidence that you could do that?
25	A. I think so. I try not to judge people. I see the
1	

1 evidence for instance down close up. 2 0. Yes. 3 And I try to dismiss that unless it's something I 4 know for sure myself. 5 Well, Mrs. Guillet, does what you have heard that is 6 presented to you as the facts of this case --7 Um-hmm. 8 -- does it go beyond town gossip? O. 9 No, just goes -- no -- now, would you restate that 10 for me? 11 Yes. I'm trying to get at the reliability that you 12 give to the source of this information. 13 Um-hmm. A. 14 I assume that town gossip you take with a very 15 cautious attitude? 16 A. Definitely. 17 And that, perhaps, what you read in the newspapers or what you hear in the course of serious conversations you do 18 not take quite so cautiously; would that be a fair statement as 19 20 to how you have received this information? How you've reacted to it? 21 I consider most of the things I hear on TV or read 22 in the paper as, perhaps, there's a grain of truth in it. 23 Yeah. 24 O, 25 Α. But --

Q. Now, would you tell us the important things that you can remember that you have read in the newspaper, or heard on television that bears on the question of Mr. Creech's guilt or innocence?

A. The big question in my mind is the fact that -- not so much the fact that he's accused of the two murders in this county, but the fact that he has led the police to other bodies. I don't see how he would know where they were unless he was involved. It makes me wonder whether, as far as what went on here, I can't really say because I haven't heard the evidence one way or the other.

Q. But, to the extent, Mrs. Guillet, that you believe he did lead law enforcement officers to other bodies in other places; would that influence you to believe that he is more likely to be guilty of the Valley County charge than you would otherwise think he was?

A. It's possible, so it could influence me. I don't know, I think. Although, if he's -- well, I don't know. I would try to be open minded on this charge, but that might be in the back of my mind. I can't really say it wouldn't.

- Q. Mrs. Guillet, if you were to sit as a juror --
- B. Um-hmm.
- Q -- and you sit in court and hear all the evidence presented in court and at the end of that time you are instructed by the Court, by the Judge, to base your decision

1	solely on that evidence
2	A. Um-hmm.
3	Q let's suppose further that you try hard to do
4	that.
5	A. Right.
6	Q. Are you confident that you could exclude from your
7	mind whatever impression is left of the stories you've read that
8	he went to other states and pointed out bodies; or whatever
9	else you have read before the trial started?
10	Are you confident that those things wouldn't still
11	be in there affecting your decision?
12	A. I'm not absolutely sure but I would try, that's
13	all I could say.
14	MR. HOWER: I see. Thank you for your candor.
15	I'll pass the juror for cause on this issue,
16	Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Just ask one more question, Mrs. Guillet.
18	You made an initial statement that some of the facts
19	you read in the paper are pretty one-sided. Have you related
20	those facts you related to Mr. Hower that have affected you, are
21	those the facts you are referring to in that statement?
22	THE WITNESS: Yes, about the out-of-state evidence.
23	THE COURT: Any other facts that you are referring to?
24	THE WITNESS: No.
25	THE COURT: You understand both sides have passed for

1	cause?
2	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes.
3	THE COURT: All right, you may further examine on other
4	grounds for cause, then.
5	
6	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
8	Q. Mrs. Guillet, I'm going to have a few other questions
9	that will regard your qualifications here to sit as an impartial
10	trial juror and I'll try to make them brief.
11	Have you considered the death penalty?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q Do you have an opinion on the death penalty?
14	A. Yes, I feel it should be reinstated.
15	MR. HOWER: I didn't understand the answer.
16	THE COURT: Should be reinstated.
17	Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: If the Judge if you are
18	advised that we do have the death penalty in Idaho, then do you
19	believe in the death penalty?
20	A. If the deed warranted it, yes.
21	Q. Well, sooner or later in the course of this trial
22	you are going to find out, Mrs. Guillet, that there is a mandatory
23	death penalty in the State of Idaho for first degree murder.
24	A. I didn't know that.
25	Q Now, the question is if you can and there is the

A.

Yes.

1	MR. REMAKLUS: I have no further questions. Thank you
2	Mrs. Guillet.
3	
4	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. HOWER:
6	Q. Mrs. Guillet, I have a few more questions.
7	Is your husband working in the real estate business
8	in McCall?
9	A. He is in McCall half the time and, then, he teaches
10	real estate sales and he travels and teaches it.
11	Q. He travels and teaches what?
12	A. Real estate sales. So, he sells.
13	Q. What affiliation does he teach at?
14	ā. Just on his own.
15	Q On his own?
16	7. Um-hmm.
17	O. You think of your home now as being in McCall?
18	ă. Yes.
19	Q. Your children are in school there?
20	ā. Yes.
21	Q. Your data sheet here says that you have lived in
22	the State of Idaho three years. Have you also lived in Valley
23	County those three years?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Where did you come from?

1	Ã.	Southern California.
2	Q.	Southern California? Orange County?
3	А,	No, Los Angeles County.
4	Q.	Los Angeles County?
5	ē.	Um-hmm.
6	Ω.	How long had you lived there?
7	A.	All my life.
8	9.	You went to school there?
9	Д,	Yes, um-hmm.
10	Q.	Did you graduate from high school?
11	A.	Yes.
12	Q	Do you have any college?
13	A.	Three years.
14	Ω.	Three years?
15	Ā.	Um-hmm.
16	Q.	Where?
17	A.	University of California, Santa Barbara. One year
18	at Sacramen	to State.
19	Õ.	Do you subscribe to the Idaho Daily Statesman?
20	Α.	Yes.
21	Q.	What other periodicals do you subscribe to?
22	Α,	The McCall paper, the Star News.
23	Q.	Is that all?
24	A.	As far as newspapers go.
25	Q.	Magazines?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. What magazines do you subscribe to?
3	A. Sunset, National Geographic, Science Digest. Those
4	are the three major ones, I guess.
5	Q. The things that makes a noise in my ears aren't
6	very good. I'd like the last of your sentence again. What was
7	the very last
8	A. Those are the three major ones. I may, occasionally,
9	pick up something on the news stand.
10	Q All right. Mrs. Guillet, I don't mean, or want to
11	pry into your personal affairs any more than necessary, but I'm
12	sure you will appreciate that it's my responsibility to be
13	careful and find out all I can.
14	I want to ask you if you are active in religion, any
15	religious activities?
16	A. Yes, I'm Catholic.
17	Q. And do you belong to a church?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Do you attend regularly?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Then I can assume that you believe that an oath
22	taken has sanctions behind it?
23	A. Right.
24	Q That you must obey it?
25	A. Right.

1	THE WITNESS: Twelve.
2	THE COURT: Any problem with having them
3	THE WITNESS: Well, that's the only
4	THE COURT: alone for a few days?
5	THE WITNESS: My husband is out of town for two weeks and
6	school is out as of this weekend, next week, I guess. They are
7	quite self-sufficient, but the idea of not being ever able to
8	check with them kind of leaves me
9	THE COURT: How old is the oldest?
10	THE WITNESS: Twenty-one.
11	THE COURT: At home?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes, he'll be home this weekend.
13	THE COURT: So, he will be able to help?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes.
15	THE COURT: All right. We will ask you to go back to
16	the American Legion Hall and not discuss the questions that
17	or were discussed here with the other jurors.
18	THE WITNESS: All right.
19	THE COURT: Defendant's seventh.
20	THE CLERK: Maureen Fuller.
21	MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, may I inquire before
22	Mrs. Fuller gets here, she shows on her juror list that she's
23	a wife of Don Fuller and I believe that Mr. Fuller has already
24	been excused for cause, if I remember correctly. Is that your
25	recollection?

1	MR. HOWER: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Yes, he has been.
3	MR. REMAKLUS: I'm wondering if probably the same thing
4	would not apply to Mrs. Fuller. I think we have another husband
5	and wife, maybe one or two more husband and wife teams on this
6	jury, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to excuse them unless
8	Counsel stipulate you want her excused.
9	That's fine, but I'm not going to.
10	MR. HOWER: I will stipulate that Mrs. Fuller may be
11	excused.
12	MR. REMAKLUS: I would so stipulate, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Draw another name.
14	THE CLERK: Alfred Nitzel.
15	MR. ARNOLD: This is Mrs. Fuller.
16	THE COURT: Mrs. Fuller, we assume that Counsel
17	informed me that Donald Fuller is your husband, is that right?
18	MRS. FULLER: Right.
19	THE COURT: And he was excused before. They've
20	stipulated, since we've excused your husband, we'll excuse you
21	too.
22	So, thank you for your appearance here and sorry
23	we kept you waiting so long.
24	MRS. FULLER: Thank you.
25	THE COURT: You'll have to appear again on June 5th at

1	10:00 if you will remember that.
2	MRS. FULLER: Okay.
3	MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Nitzel, did you fill out a Juror
4	Qualification Form when you were summoned?
5	MR. NITZEL: Yeah.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: I'm wondering if we could I don't
7	locate one in my jury list.
8	MR. HOWER: I didn't find it either, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: I don't know whether I have it either.
10	Would you check.
11	MR. NITZEL: I think it was just mailed in today. See,
12	I wasn't here yesterday.
13	MR. REMAKLUS: Did you put it in the mail yesterday?
14	MR. NITZEL: No, today.
15	MR. REMAKLUS: Where did you mail it? Right here in the
16	post office?
17	MR. NITZEL: Yeah.
18	MR. REMAKLUS: What time of day was that?
19	MR. NITZEL: I don't remember. My wife mailed it this
20	morning.
21	MR. REMAKLUS: Would you check with the Clerk. They may
22	have picked it up in today's mail.
23	THE COURT: Do I understand you weren't here yesterday,
24	Mr. Nitzel?
25	MR. NITZEL: No, I wasn't.

1	THE COURT: You weren't here when we swore the rest of
2	the jurors?
3	MR. REMAKLUS: That was going to be the next
4	THE COURT: I had you checked off here. I wonder how
5	that happened.
6	THE CLERK: He's checked off as being excused, I guess,
7	for yesterday.
8	THE COURT: He shows excused?
9	THE CLERK: Yes.
10	MR. REMAKLUS: I would think he should be sworn at this
11	time, then, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Yes, if you'll raise your hand and be sworn,
13	Mr. Nitzel.
14	
15	ALFRED CONRAD NITZEL,
16	a prospective juror herein, being first duly sworn, took the
17	stand and testified as follows:
18	
19	MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, since we don't have
20	Mr. Nitzel's sheet, may we have just a little bit more leeway
21	in questioning at this stage?
22	THE COURT: Yes.
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2 BY MR. REMAKLUS:

Q. What we're trying to do at this point in selection of the jury, Mr. Nitzel, is to confine our questions, as much as possible, to the proposition of pretrial publicity and by this I mean newspaper articles that you may have read or radio or TV broadcasts or things like that.

Have you followed this case in the papers?

- A. Well, partly, yes.
- Q. And what about on the television? Do you catch the news in the evening?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And have you, with any -- I'm assuming that you have not gone to the mail box looking for the newspaper to follow the Creech case with any particular point in mind?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Have you ever been a juror before?
 - A. No.
- Q Now, if you are selected here as one of the trial jurors, the Judge will instruct you as to the law in this case and one of the things I'm sure he's going to instruct you is that when you retire to the jury room to arrive at a verdict and that you, as a sworn juror, will have to base your decision only on the evidence that you see and hear right here in the courtroom.

1	Now, having that in mind, can you render a fair and
2	impartial verdict in this case?
3	A. Well, from all that I know, I don't think I could.
4	Q. And why is that, Mr. Nitzel?
5	A. Well, I happened to come along the highway when
6	they brought the two bodies up here and I seen all that and the
7	things I've followed in the paper and everything, I don't think
8	I could do her.
9	Q You think your exposure there, you happened to be
10	at the scene, was that it, Mr. Nitzel?
11	A. Yeah, just coming along there at the time.
12	Q. That's pretty well fixed in your mind, then; isn't
13	it?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q Did you stop your vehicle and inspect the scene?
16	A. Well, I had to stop for a second there for awhile
17	and then go on.
18	MR. REMAKLUS: Um-hmm. Well, I would ask that Mr. Nitzel
19	be excused for cause, Your Honor.
20	MR. HOWER: No exception.
21	THE COURT: You indicated, Mr. Nitzel, also in addition
22	to that fact that you saw those things, were those things that
23	you saw at the scene, you've also you've read some things.
24	Could you tell me what those are?
25	THE WITNESS: In the paper?

1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 THE WITNESS: Well, it was different things that's 3 happened in different places like in Oregon and Nevada and 4 all over. 5 THE COURT: All right. We'll excuse you, Mr. Nitzel, 6 then. Thank you for your appearance here. You'll have to 7 report again on June the 5th at 10:00 for another jury trial on 8 a different matter. 9 THE WITNESS: All right, yes. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 THE CLERK: Betty Gestrin. 12 BETTY M. GESTRIN, 13 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 14 the stand and testified as follows: 15 16 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 18 Mrs. Gestrin, we're going to attempt to confine our 19 questions at this point to any pretrial publicity to which you 20 may have been exposed and I'm referring to newspaper articles 21 and TV broadcasts and things like that. 22 Have you followed this in the papers? 23 24 Yes, sir. A. Would you tell us about that, please. Every day? 25

1	the courtroom.
2	Now, bearing in mind that you have read about this,
3	could you follow that instruction?
4	A. Yes, sir.
5	Q. You will also be instructed, I'm sure, Mrs. Gestrin,
6	that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until proven
7	guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
8	ž Um-hmm.
9	Q. Do you believe in that legal proposition?
10	Yes.
11	Q. Presumption of innocence?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And will Mr. Creech have the that benefit of that
14	presumption as far as you are concerned going into this trial?
15	A. Well, yes.
16	Q. You feel that you have the ability to follow the
17	instructions and base your decision on the evidence right here?
18	A. Yes.
19	MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
20	
21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
22	BY MR. HOWER:
23	Q. Mrs. Gestrin, how close is your home to the scene
24	of the alleged crime that we're here concerned with?
25	A. About nine miles.

1	Q. About how far?
2	About nine miles.
3	O. Nine miles?
4	A. Um-hmm.
5	O. And there are, what, two families, a kin of your
6	husband's, that live closer than that; is that correct, or about
7	that same distance?
8	A. About the same distance.
9	Q. Yes, um-hmm. Have you and members of your family
10	had a special interest in this event because of that
11	proximity?
12	8. Well, just that it happened so close to home.
13	Q. Yes, I understand. You have read the stories in
14	the Idaho Statesman about it?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Would you tell us, please, Mrs. Gestrin, what you
17	remember from those news stories, if anything, about a reported
18	forced landing of an airplane carrying Mr. Creech. Do you
19	remember anything about it?
20	A. Oh, yes.
21	Q. Do you remember where they were going or coming from?
22	A. Coming back from California.
23	Q Do you recall what the paper reported to be the
24	purpose of the trip?
25	A. To look for additional bodies.
1.0	

1 THE COURT: Apparently that's one that couldn't come 2 the first day but she said she could report later. 3 (Brief delay.) 4 THE COURT: Mrs. Mason, just a minute. You weren't here 5 the first day, were you? You were excused that first day? 6 MRS. MASON: Yes. 7 THE COURT: So, you haven't been sworn on voir dire 8 examination? 9 MRS. MASON: No, I have not. 10 THE COURT: Would you stand up please and raise your 11 right hand and the Clerk will swear you. 12 13 RUTH MASON, 14 a prospective juror herein, being first duly sworn, took the 15 stand and testified as follows: 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 19 Mrs. Mason, the first part of the questioning that 20 we're going to conduct here is going to be with reference to 21 whether or not you've been exposed to newspaper articles, television broadcasts and things of that nature and we're going 22 23 to try to confine them to that. 24 Now, have you seen about this case in the papers? 25 A. Yes, I have.

1	Now, would you you can follow that instruction;
2	could you not, Mrs. Mason?
3	A. Yes, I understand that.
4	Q. And all we're looking for here are 12 people who
5	have an open mind on this and can return a fair and impartial
6	verdict. Do you consider yourself to have an open mind in this
7	matter at this time?
8	A. Yes, I think I have an open mind.
9	MR. REMAKLUS: Pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
10	
11	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. HOWER:
13	Q. Mrs. Mason, without having made a point of it, you
14	have read, certainly, stories in the Idaho Statesman about
15	this case; is that correct?
16	A. No, it's been a local paper.
17	0. In the Star News?
18	A. In the Star News.
19	0. Have you read any stories about it in the Statesman?
20	a. Be quite awhile, I think I probably have.
21	O Do you subscribe to the Idaho Statesman?
22	A. Yes, I do.
23	O Do you normally read it fairly carefully?
24	No, not normally.
25	O. Do you have any specific memory of having read any

1	stories involving this case or Wr. Creech in the Statesman?
2	A. A specific story?
3	Q. Yes.
4	A. Yes, I would say that I've read, or scanned over
5	it.
6	Q. Do you recall reading a story in the Statesman
7	about an aircraft forced landing
8	A. Yes.
9	Q which Mr. Creech was involved?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Will you tell us, please, the main elements of
12	that story as you now remember them?
13	A. Well, it seems to me he was taken out of state to
14	present or to be asked some questions about something. I
15	remember it was on the top of the page, on the front page.
16	Q. Do you remember what state he was reported to have
17	been taken to?
18	A. No, I'm sorry, I don't.
19	Q. Do you have any memory at all, Mrs. Mason, as to
20	the purpose of the trip?
21	A. No, I really don't. I really it seemed as
22	though they had to ask him some questions about something but
23	I don't remember what it was.
24	Q. You don't remember what the questions were about?
25	A. No, I really don't. There was something else that

	Y
1	Q. Do you recall any other newspaper references to
2	crimes in other states linking Mr. Creech?
3	A. No.
4	Q. Just the one you've talked about?
5	A. That's the only one I can bring to mind.
6	MR. HOWER: Your Honor, I will challenge this witness
7	for cause or this juror for cause.
8	MR. REMAKLUS: Well, no, I'd have to resist, Your Honor
9	because
10	THE COURT: Do you have any more questions?
11	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes.
12	
13	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
15	Q I think all we are talking about here is
16	Mrs. Mason, is whether or not you could be satisfied in your
17	own mind that you could base your decision only on the
18	evidence that you would see and hear right here in the
19	courtroom.
20	A. Well, if those were the instructions that we would
21	have those with that would be what I would base my
22	opinion on.
23	MR. REMAKLUS: I'd resist the challenge, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Let me ask you a couple more questions,
25	Mrs. Mason, along that line.

Of course, it is the principle of the system of justice, a defendant is presumed to be innocent until he's proved beyond a reasonable doubt to be guilty.

A correlative principle is that he doesn't have to prove his innocence at all. He doesn't have to do anything to prove his innocence, do you understand that?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: Those two go together. The effect of that

-- those principles of law is that after the State has made

its evidence as you sit here you entertain a reasonable doubt

of the defendant's guilt and he didn't present anything, you'd

still have to find him not guilty, you understand that?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: Now, based on what you've read and things that have had some impression on you, do you feel you could conscientiously follow those instructions and apply those principles of law?

THE WITNESS: I think I could.

THE COURT: In other words, you feel that you could set aside any impressions, or ideas you have gotten from the news stories and decide a case strictly on the evidence produced here in court, is that right?

THE WITNESS: I think I could.

THE COURT: In other words, it may be entirely possible some of those things you read in the paper aren't even

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1 admissible in evidence, wouldn't be proper evidence in this 2 case and that's why it's so important to understand when you 3 examine your own state of mind you could set these things -- just 4 disregard them and force yourself to set them aside and disregard 5 them. 6 Now, we understand the mind is a complicated thing. 7 I guess we don't all know exactly what our mind does to us, but 8 as far as your conscious mind, you feel you could set those 9 things aside and decide the case strictly on the evidence you 10 heard here in open court? 11 THE WITNESS: I think I could, sir. THE COURT: You feel you could conscientiously do that? 12 13 THE WITNESS: I feel I could. 14 THE COURT: I'll deny the challenge. 15 16 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mrs. Mason, have you, as most people, ever given any 18 0. consideration to the death penalty? 19 20 Yes, I have. A. Do you have any fixed opinion on the death penalty? 21 0 22 Yes, I have. Ži. 23 And would you tell me what it is, please. 0. 24 4 I do not believe in the death penalty. 25 Now, Mrs. Mason, if the Judge were to instruct you 0.

proceeds, you see, and not read any stories about it and not watch news broadcasts about the case.

 We have to trust you on your honor to do that and it would be improper while you are being considered as a juror to read anything more about the case or listen to any broadcasts about it or watch TV.

So, I would ask you to abide by that admonition and also not to discuss with the other jurors the questioning that has taken place here about your qualifications.

THE WITNESS: Very well.

THE COURT: I would like to have a conference with Counsel before we proceed about where we're going from here.

We'll take a short recess.

(Recess taken. Entire jury panel re-entered the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury panel, as you can probably suspect, we haven't gotten a jury yet. We're still working on it and the question we're debating right now is to -- whether to have a night session or whether to break now and return tomorrow, all of you.

Now, I sort of hate to put it to a vote because, if it's really divided I'll have to make the decision. If it's overwhelming on one way or the other, we'll sort of follow your wishes.

How many of you would like to have a night session

1 and try to finish it tonight? 2 (Voices responding.) 3 THE COURT: All right, how many would sooner recess and 4 start tomorrow morning? 5 (Voices responding.) 6 THE COURT: Any of you that really have a serious 7 problem by staying? 8 Now, would you sooner recess for dinner and, then, 9 come back after dinner or go right straight through? 10 How many would like to recess for dinner at this 11 time and come back? 12 (Voices respond.) 13 THE COURT: How many want to go straight through? 14 (Voices respond.) 15 THE COURT: That's harder. 16 I think what we'll do, we'll take a short evening recess to give those that really need to go out and eat, time 17 to do that. We'll take a half hour break at this time and, 18 then, start again in half an hour, that's a quarter after 6:00. 19 You'll still abide by the admonition I've given you, don't 20 21 discuss the case. You are free to make telephone calls, just don't 22 talk about the case, that's the only restriction. 23 24 We'll be in recess until a quarter after 6:00. 25 (Recess taken.)

THE COURT: Back on the record. 1 2 I might advise Counsel, Mr. Clifford Fields came in and talked to me and indicated he had a real hearing problem, 3 he couldn't hear much that has been going on and he's been in 4 5 the courtroom, so I excused him. 6 State's eighth preemptory. 7 Defendant's eighth. THE CLERK: Carol Peterson. 8 9 10 CAROL J. PETERSON, a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 11 12 the stand and testified as follows: 13 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 14 15 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mrs. Peterson, during the first part of our 16 questioning with reference to whether or not you will be a 17 trial juror in this matter, we're going to, as closely as 18 possible, confine our questioning to pretrial publicity; that 19 is newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts you may 20 have been exposed to, conversations and things of that nature. 21 Now, have you followed this in the paper? 22 23 Yes, I have. And have you heard about it on television broadcasts 24 on the news and like that? 25

1 THE COURT: Back on the record. I might advise Counsel, Mr. Clifford Fields came in 2 and talked to me and indicated he had a real hearing problem, 3 he couldn't hear much that has been going on and he's been in 4 5 the courtroom, so I excused him. 6 State's eighth preemptory. Defendant's eighth. 7 THE CLERK: Carol Peterson. 8 9 10 CAROL J. PETERSON, a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 11 the stand and testified as follows: 12 13 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 15 Mrs. Peterson, during the first part of our 16 questioning with reference to whether or not you will be a 17 trial juror in this matter, we're going to, as closely as 18 possible, confine our questioning to pretrial publicity; that 19 is newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts you may 20 have been exposed to, conversations and things of that nature. 21 Now, have you followed this in the paper? 22 Yes, I have. 23 And have you heard about it on television broadcasts 24 on the news and like that? 25

1	ă.	Yes, I have.
2	ū	And do you take the Idaho Daily Statesman?
3	ä,	Yes.
4	Ũ.	How recently have you read about it?
5	Â,	Monday.
6	Ω	Pardon?
7	8.	Last Monday.
8	Q.	The day before yesterday?
9	ě.	Yes.
10	0,	Um-hmm. Do you remember what was in the paper?
11	ā.	It just went back over some of the events.
12	Q.	Make any particular impression upon you?
13	à,	Mostly about the two guys in Donnelly.
14	Q.	Um-hmm. Have you made it a point to follow this in
15	the paper?	
16	Ã.	Made it a point?
17	Q.	Yes.
18	Ã.	No, I've just read it.
19	2.	Um-hmm. I mean, you haven't looked for it, if it
20	was in the	paper, why, you'd read it the same as any other
21	news item,	is that it?
22	А.	Yes.
23	Q.	I see that you have never served on a jury before.
24	If you are	chosen to be a juror in this case the Judge will
25	instruct yo	u as to what the law is and under your oath as a

1	juror you will have to accept what he tells you and reads to you
2	in the instructions as being the law in this case.
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Now, if the Judge were to instruct you that you had
5	to make and base your decision solely and only upon the
6	evidence that you would see and hear right here in the courtroom,
7	would you do so?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And do you think that you could dismiss the what
10	you might have read about it from your mind and go solely on
11	the evidence that you'd get here in the room?
12	A. No.
13	Q. Do you think that in your present frame of mind
14	that you could give the defendant a fair and impartial trial?
15	A. No, I don't.
16	MR. REMAKLUS: I'm going to pass the juror for cause,
17	Your Honor.
18	
19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. HOWER:
21	Q. Miss Peterson, do you recall reading in a
22	newspaper a story about an airplane crash, or airplane forced
23	landing involving Mr. Creech?
24	Yes.
25	Q Do you recall whether you heard about this or read
1	

1	about it or saw it on television or what?
2	A. I think I read it in the newspaper, but I'm not
3	real sure.
4	Q. Assuming that you did read it in the newspaper,
5	Mrs. Peterson, would you tell us as much as you can remember
6	about the what do you remember about the story?
7	A. I don't remember that much. It was quite long
8	ago.
9	Q. You do remember that there was a forced landing
10	of an airplane and that Mr. Creech was aboard; is that correct?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Do you remember the where the airplane was going
13	to, or coming from?
14	A. No.
15	Q. Do you remember where this event occurred?
16	A. No.
17	O. Do you remember what the purpose of the trip was
18	so far as Mr. Creech was concerned?
19	A. No.
20	MR. HOWER: You have no memory of that whatever?
21	I challenge for cause on the basis of the previous
22	answers.
23	THE COURT: Do you resist the challenge, Mr. Remaklus?
24	MR. REMAKLUS: No, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Let me ask you, Miss Peterson, you have

	AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
1	indicated that you don't feel you could dismiss the matters
2	you heard and read from your mind, is that right?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	THE COURT: For that reason you wouldn't be able to give
5	the defendant a fair trial?
6	THE WITNESS: No, I'm too biased.
7	THE COURT: Have you formed an opinion as to his
8	guilt or innocence?
9	THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Have you expressed that opinion on occasions
11	in the past?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes do you mean to excuse me. To
13	different people?
14	THE COURT: To different people in conversations.
15	THE WITNESS: Yes, um-hmm.
16	THE COURT: What was that opinion?
17	THE WITNESS: I feel that he should be in prison for
18	THE COURT: In other words, you felt he was guilty?
19	THE WITNESS: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Can you tell me the basis how you came to
21	arrive at that opinion. Just summarize the things that led you
22	to that opinion.
23	THE WITNESS: Reading the newspaper, mostly, watching
24	TV, the newscasts and things of this sort.
25	THE COURT: Can you tell me in a little more detail what

1 it was you read in the paper that led you to form that opinion? 2 THE WITNESS: Okay. The two bodies in Donnelly that 3 were found. I'm not real sure, but my parents said that he 4 already said he was guilty of killing these two people and 5 he's told other people that -- where to go and find these 6 bodies that --7 THE COURT: Other bodies? 8 THE WITNESS: Than --THE COURT: Did that information about other bodies come 9 10 from your parents or from your reading? 11 THE WITNESS: In my reading. 12 THE COURT: From your reading? 13 THE WITNESS: Um-hmm. THE COURT: We appreciate your frankness here, 14 Miss Peterson. We'll excuse you, then. You will have to report 15 again on June 5th at 10:00 for another jury trial. Remember 16 17 that date. THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. 18 THE CLERK: Stan Scharen. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	STAN L. SCHAREN,	
2	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took	
3	the stand and testified as follows:	
4		
5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	
6	BY MR. REMAKLUS:	
7	Q. Mr. Scharen, am I pronouncing your name correctly?	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. Thank you.	
10	The first part of our questioning is going to be	
11	confined, as closely as we can, to pretrial publicity,	
12	newspaper articles, TV broadcasts and so on that you might have	
13	been exposed to.	
14	Have you followed this in the papers?	
15	h. Yes.	
16	Q. And have you heard the TV broadcasts?	
17	No, I haven't heard it on TV.	
18	O. How recently have you followed it in the papers?	
19	A. Oh, let's see. The last one was, what, Saturday,	
20	Friday?	
21	Q. Do you remember what was in the articles?	
22	A. No, not entirely, just well, I don't even hardly	
23	remember any of it, just read it and I do remember the news.	
24	Q. And did you make any particular point of following	
25	this case in the paper?	
		1

1	A. No.
2	Q. If there was an article, you read it like the rest
3	of the articles, I assume?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Do you take the Statesman?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Do you read it every day?
8	à. Yes.
9	Q. Have you ever been a juror before?
10	A. No.
11	0. If you are selected as a juror the Judge will
12	instruct you as to what your duties are as a juror and what
13	the law is in this case and you will be bound to follow his
14	instructions.
15	Now, if the Judge instructs you, as I'm sure he
16	will, that you will have to make and base your decision on
17	only on evidence that you would hear and see right here in the
18	courtroom, could you do that? Put aside these other things
19	and arrive at a verdict only on the evidence here in the
20	. courtroom?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. You think you can separate it to where you could
23	give the defendant a fair and impartial trial?
24	A. Yes.
25	MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause.

newspaper a news story involving telling about landing or crash landing of an airplane N. Yes. carrying Mr. Creech? N. Yes. Vou did read that story? N. Yes. Do you recall what newspaper you read. In the Statesman. Would you tell us, please, the highlater as best you can recall. N. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech down some bodies in California. Who was taking him? A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Por what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? N. Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Homes.		
Mr. Scharen, do you recall having renewspaper a news story involving telling about landing or crash landing of an airplane Nes. carrying Mr. Creech? Yes. Yes. You did read that story? A yes. Do you recall what newspaper you read and in the Statesman. Would you tell us, please, the highlatery as best you can recall. A Well, they were taking Mr. Creech do some bodies in California. Who was taking him? A Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Por what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge for cause.		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
newspaper a news story involving telling about landing or crash landing of an airplane Nes. Pes. Nes. Nes. Nes. No carrying Mr. Creech? Nes. Nes. Do you did read that story? Nes. In the Statesman. New ould you tell us, please, the highlatestory as best you can recall. New lift, they were taking Mr. Creech down some bodies in California. New how was taking him? A da County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. New how was taking him? New how was taking him	F	BY MR. HOWER:
landing or crash landing of an airplane A. Yes. carrying Mr. Creech? A. Yes. You did read that story? A. Yes. Do you recall what newspaper you read A. In the Statesman. Would you tell us, please, the highl story as best you can recall. A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech down some bodies in California. Who was taking him? A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Por what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge		Q. Mr. Scharen, do you recall having read in a
7 Yes. 7 ————————————————————————————————————	r	newspaper a news story involving telling about a forced
7]	landing or crash landing of an airplane
Yes. Yes. You did read that story? A Yes. Do you recall what newspaper you read In the Statesman. Would you tell us, please, the highl story as best you can recall. A Well, they were taking Mr. Creech do some bodies in California. Who was taking him? A Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Por what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge		A. Yes.
9 Q. You did read that story? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. Do you recall what newspaper you read 12 A. In the Statesman. 13 Q. Would you tell us, please, the high! 14 story as best you can recall. 15 A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech does not california. 16 some bodies in California. 17 Q. Who was taking him? 18 A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. 19 Q. For what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? 20 bodies; do you know? 21 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge.		0 carrying Mr. Creech?
A. Yes. 11		a. Yes.
11 0 Do you recall what newspaper you read 12 1 In the Statesman. 13 0 Would you tell us, please, the highl 14 story as best you can recall. 15 1 A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech down 16 some bodies in California. 17 0 Who was taking him? 18 18 Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. 19 0 For what purpose were they trying to 20 bodies; do you know? 21 1 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the 22 MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home 23 MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge.		Q. You did read that story?
In the Statesman. 13		A. Yes.
13 Q. Would you tell us, please, the highl 14 story as best you can recall. 15 A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech do 16 some bodies in California. 17 Q. Who was taking him? 18 A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. 19 Q. For what purpose were they trying to 20 bodies; do you know? 21 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the 22 MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home 23 MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge	E.	0. Do you recall what newspaper you read it in?
story as best you can recall. A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech down some bodies in California. O. Who was taking him? A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. O. For what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge for cause.		A. In the Statesman.
A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech down some bodies in California. Q. Who was taking him? A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Q. For what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Homes. MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge.		Q. Would you tell us, please, the highlights of that
some bodies in California. Q. Who was taking him? A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Q. For what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge	2	story as best you can recall.
17 Q. Who was taking him? 18 A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. 19 Q. For what purpose were they trying to 20 bodies; do you know? 21 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the 22 MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Hone 23 MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge.		A. Well, they were taking Mr. Creech down to locate
A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer. Q. For what purpose were they trying to bodies; do you know? A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Home MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the cha	8	some bodies in California.
19 Q. For what purpose were they trying to 20 bodies; do you know? 21 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the 22 MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Hone 23 MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the cha		Q. Who was taking him?
20 bodies; do you know? 21 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the 22 MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Hone 23 MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the cha		A. Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer.
21 A. Because Mr. Creech said they were the 22 MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Hone 23 MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the cha		Q. For what purpose were they trying to locate the
MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Hone MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the cha	ŀ	bodies; do you know?
MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the cha		A. Because Mr. Creech said they were there.
		MR. HOWER: Challenge for cause, Your Honor.
24 Your Honor.		MR. REMAKLUS: I would not resist the challenge,
	У	Your Honor.
25 THE COURT: Let me ask you you say you	1	THE COURT: Let me ask you you say you don't resist?

1	MR. REMAKLUS: No, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Let me ask you a couple more questions,
3	Mr. Scharen.
4	Have you read any other stories in the similar
5	vein, not about an air crash, but
6	THE WITNESS: Yes, I have.
7	One I remember was particularly, was Wyoming
8	because I am from Wyoming.
9	THE COURT: You remember specifically a story about
10	Wyoming?
11	THE WITNESS: Yes well, I remember parts of it, just
12	the highlights.
13	THE COURT: Any others?
14	
	THE WITNESS: No.
15	THE COURT: What do you remember about the story about
16	Wyoming?
17	THE WITNESS: That's what I remember, there was supposedly
18	a body there and that they found
19	THE COURT: What, if anything, did Mr. Creech have to
20	do with the
21	THE WITNESS: Well, other than
22	THE COURT: the story?
23	THE WITNESS: other than what I read in the Statesman
24	was that he was supposedly knew the body was there.
25	THE COURT: I see. Have you formed any opinion as to
=-2	Tim Count. I see. have you tothed any opinion as co

1	his guilt or innocence based on these stories you've read?
2	THE WITNESS: No, I haven't.
3	THE COURT: You've kept your mind open?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
5	THE COURT: But you have been exposed to this kind of
6	publicity?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes, the formal news media.
8	THE COURT: Do I understand, both Counsel join in the
9	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes.
10	THE COURT: All right, we'll excuse you, then,
11	Mr. Scharen and we appreciate your honesty and frankness.
12	This doesn't mean you are shirking your duty in
13	any way. In fact, you are fulfilling your duty by being
14	perfectly honest and frank about what you've read about it.
15	So, we do have another trial scheduled on June the 5th at
16	10:00.
17	THE WITNESS: On that I will be out of the area. I'm
18	going to be working in Boise.
19	THE COURT: You'll be out of the county?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes.
21	THE COURT: You'd be excused from jury duty, then, if
22	you are out of the county, so you won't have to report again.
23	You will be excused at this time.
24	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
25	THE COURT: Thank you.

1	THE CLERK: Linda Allen.
2	MR. HOWER: I believe Linda Allen is the spouse of the
3	ninth juror, D. B. Allen.
4	MR. REMAKLUS: I'm sure that's correct.
5	THE COURT: Duane Allen is the ninth juror.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, according to my list.
7	Well, I would be willing to stipulate she may be
8	excused.
9	THE COURT: Mrs. Allen, Counsel have indicated that
10	Duane Allen, who is also on the jury panel, is your husband,
11	is that right?
12	MRS. ALLEN: That's right.
13	THE COURT: They've agreed that it wouldn't be too good
14	to have a husband and wife, both, on the jury, so they've
15	stipulated that you might be excused.
16	MRS. ALLEN: Thank you.
17	THE COURT: We will excuse you and thank you for your
18	appearance.
19	We do have another trial scheduled on June the 5th
20	at 10:00 if you will remember that date.
21	MRS. ALLEN: Okay.
22	THE CLERK: Bertha Fouch.
23	
24	
25	

1 BERTHA M. FOUCH, a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 2 the stand and testified as follows: 3 4 5 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 7 Mrs. Fouch, the examination of jurors has kind of been divided into two parts; the first part of which is to 8 9 ask you questions about your exposure to pretrial publicity 10 such as news items, television broadcasts and the like and we will try to confine our remarks here at the outset to that 11 12 area. Now, have you read about this in the paper? 13 Yes. 14 A. And have you seen it on the television news? 15 0. Yes. ā. 16 Have you been a juror before, Mrs. Fouch? 17 0. No. A. 18 If you are selected as a juror the Judge will give 19 you the instructions and he'll read the instructions to you 20 and that will contain the laws that apply to this case and, 21 of course, as a juror you'd be bound to follow those 22 instructions. 23

Now, if you are called as a juror and when you receive that instruction, do you think that you could render a

24

25

1 Do you have an opinion as to the guilt or innocence 2 of the defendant at this time; based on what you've heard about 3 the case? 4 THE WITNESS: No, but I have followed it in the 5 news media. 6 THE COURT: I see. You just don't feel you could put 7 that out of your mind? 8 THE WITNESS: No, I don't believe I could. 9 THE COURT: Separate that from the evidence that would 10 be presented here in court? 11 THE WITNESS: Well, I think I would be. I just don't 12 think I could. 13 THE COURT: Could you tell me what some of the things 14 are, specifically, that you've read or heard about that's 15 causing you to have this frame of mind; a little detail as to 16 what you remember about it? 17 THE WITNESS: Well, I think I just -- the shooting 18 itself, the people that were killed. 19 THE COURT: Just the events here in Idaho? 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, um-hmm. THE COURT: Nothing beyond that that's affecting your --21 22 THE WITNESS: Yes, it does also. THE COURT: What else does? 23 24 THE WITNESS: Well, just the death of so many people. 25 THE COURT: Okay. When you talk about "many people",

1	what other people are you talking about?
2	THE WITNESS: Well, the, evidently, Nevada and Wyoming.
3	THE COURT: Any others?
4	THE WITNESS: No.
5	THE COURT: Did you read do you remember reading
6	anything about a plane crash?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	THE COURT: Did you have any recollection what was
9	involved in that trip?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes, that they were taking him down to
11	investigate some other, evidently, crimes that had been
12	committed.
13	THE COURT: Are these things part of the factors that
14	are causing you to have the frame of mind you do?
15	THE WITNESS: Yes, they do.
16	THE COURT: And you just don't think you could get
17	those out of your mind at this point and just consider the
18	evidence here alone?
19	THE WITNESS: No, I don't.
20	MR. HOWER: I'm compelled to challenge for cause,
21	Your Honor.
22	MR. REMAKLUS: I'll not resist the challenge.
23	THE COURT: All right. We appreciate your honesty,
24	Mrs. Fouch, and we will excuse you.
25	We do have another trial scheduled on June 5th

1	that you'll have to report for if you remember that date;
2	June 5th at 10:00.
3	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
4	THE COURT: Thank you again.
5	THE CLERK: Sherman Hart.
6	
7	SHERMAN L. HART,
8	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
9	the stand and testified as follows:
10	
11	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
13	Q. Mr. Hart, in the first portion of the jury selection
14	we're going to attempt to confine our questioning to your
15	exposure to the news media and to pretrial publicity; I'm
16	talking about newspaper articles, television, radio broadcasts
17	and things of that nature.
18	Now, have you heard about this case in the past?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And how have you heard about it?
21	A. Primarily newspapers, some television in the
22	beginning.
23	Q. And how recently have you seen anything about this
24	in the papers?
25	A. I'd say three or four days ago.

1	Q. Will you tell us what you remember about that story?
2	A. Oh, I was - yeah, I remember that one too. I was
3	thinking of where they took the Deputy Sheriff, that was another
4	case. All I remember was that the plane cracked up and that
5	no one was hurt.
6	Q. Do you remember who was in the plane besides
7	Mr. Creech?
8	A. No.
9	Q. Do you remember where the plane was going; or where
10	it was coming from?
11	A. I think it was going to California.
12	Q. Do you recall anything at all about the purpose of
13	the trip?
14	A. I believe they were investigating sites of where
15	some bodies were buried.
16	Q. Do you have any impression from the story, your
17	memory now as to what Mr. Creech's connection with that was?
18	A. Well, I presumed that it was something that he had
19	said that caused them to go there to look for the body, yes.
20	Q. And why do you presume they took him with them?
21	A. I have no idea yeah, I would presume, then, that
22	to have him show where the place was.
23	Q. Do you have any thoughts or feelings about how he
24	might have happened to have been thought to know where the place
25	was?
1	

THE COURT: Let me just pursue that a moment with you, Mr. Hart.

That is a correct statement of the principle of our judicial system; one of the unique principles.

There's another one coupled with it that is related to it and that is that a defendant doesn't have to testify or present any evidence in his own defense if he doesn't feel a need for it; which means that, as a practical matter, once the State presented all its evidence and rested that if a juror still has some doubt in his mind about the guilt, then the defendant is entitled to be acquitted; even though he doesn't take the stand, doesn't say a word in his own defense. You understand that's the net result of these principles?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: In other words, he doesn't have to present any evidence to prove his innocence.

THE WITNESS: I understand.

THE COURT: At least until the State has proven him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and, even then, he can stay silent and not testify and a juror couldn't consider that as evidence of guilt, you understand that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: In view of these things you have heard and read about this case, do you feel in good conscience you can apply those principles in this case to Mr. Creech?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: In other words, as he sits here today you can say in good conscience that you consider him innocent?

THE WITNESS: I can say in good conscience that I don't know what the situation was because I've never heard any evidence. All I've read is what was in the newspapers or on television and I'm accustomed to those being inaccurate.

THE COURT: I say the law says that he's innocent, it doesn't say that you just don't know, the law says he's innocent and you will give him this benefit of that right now?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And you would decide -- do you feel that you have the ability to completely set aside and separate these things you heard from the evidence produced here in court?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I believe so.

THE COURT: And you could decide his guilt or innocence on the evidence presented here in court?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. I'll deny the challenge.

1	Do you think you could follow that instruction, Mr. Hart?
2	A. Yes, sir.
3	MR. REMAKLUS: It would be difficult to do, but I'm
4	sure you could, too.
5	I'm going to pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
6	MR. HOWER: I'll pass this juror for cause, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Hart, we'll ask you to go back to the
8	American Legion Hall and wait there. Do not discuss the
9	questioning that you've been subjected to with the other jurors.
10	THE WITNESS: All right.
11	THE CLERK: David Gehrig.
12	
13	DAVID R. GEHRIG,
14	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
15	the stand and testified as follows:
16	
17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
19	Q Mr. Gehrig, during the first part of your questioning
20	we're going to attempt to confine our remarks merely to pretrial
21	publicity, television broadcasts, radio broadcasts or
22	newspaper coverage that you might have been exposed to.
23	With reference to that, have you heard about this
24	case before?
25	A Ves.

1	Ω And how have you heard about it, Mr. Gehrig?
2	A. Newspapers and television.
3	Q. And have you made it a point to follow this case in
4	the paper?
5	A. No.
6	Q. You read about it because it was there, is that
7	right?
8	A. That's right.
9	Q. I see you've been on a jury before. Has that been
10	just recently, Mr. Gehrig?
11	A. No, quite a few years ago.
12	Q. Is that long enough ago to where you'd be kind of
13	starting over again if you were chosen here today?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Well, if you are selected if you are selected
16	as a juror, the Judge will read the instructions to you and
17	the instructions will contain the law as it applies to this
18	case and you will be bound on your oath to follow the Judge's
19	instructions.
20	I'm sure you wouldn't have any trouble doing that,
21	will you, Mr. Gehrig?
22	A. No.
23	Q Now, if the Judge instructs you, as I'm sure he
24	will, that you would have to arrive at your verdict to make up
25	your mind based solely on the evidence that you would see and

1	hear right here in this courtroom and not on something you
2	might have read or heard, could you also follow that
3	instruction?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Do you feel that you have an open mind at this
6	point?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And of course that's what we're looking for; 12
9	people that have an open mind and can you give the defendant
10	a fair and impartial decision in this case?
11	A. Yes.
12	MR. REMAKLUS: We pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.
13	
14	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. HOWER:
16	Q. Mr. Gehrig, do you recall reading in the newspaper
17	a story about a forced landing of an aircraft in which
18	Mr. Creech was a passenger?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Do you recall from oh, do you recall what
21	newspaper you read that in?
22	A. The Statesman.
23	Q. The Statesman? Do you recall who was with
24	My Greed in the simplese?
- {	Mr. Creech in the airplane?

1	Q. You thought it was "The McCoy" when you read it?
2	A. I would say more, yes. No joke.
3	MR. HOWER: On that record, Your Honor, I challenge this
4	juror for cause.
5	THE COURT: Want to resist the challenge?
6	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, I'd like to ask another question or
7	two if I may, Your Honor.
8	
9	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
11	Q. A few minutes ago I asked if you could separate
12	this in your mind and render a decision on the evidence that
13	you would hear in the courtroom.
14	Now, has Mr. Hower's questions caused you to change
15	your mind any, Mr. Gehrig?
16	A. No.
17	Q. You think you can still give this defendant a
18	fair and impartial trial?
19	A. I believe so.
20	MR. REMAKLUS: I'd have to resist the challenge,
21	Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: You want to ask some more questions?
23	MR. HOWER: No, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Let me ask a couple of questions, Mr. Gehrig.
25	Do you recall reading any other stories of a

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innocent. That means as Mr. Creech sits there today the law considers him just as innocent of this crime as you or I as we sit here.

Are you able, in spite of what you read and heard about this, to give him the benefit of that?

THE WITNESS: I believe I could.

THE COURT: The other side of that principle is that he doesn't have to present any evidence to establish his innocence. The burden is on the State to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and he doesn't have to come forth with anything. You understand that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: The net effect of this is, Mr. Gehrig, that after the State has rested their case you, as a juror, would still entertain some doubt in your mind, a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the defendant here based on that State's evidence, you would have to acquit him and find him not guilty; even though he didn't take the stand or present a shred of evidence. You understand that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you feel you could do that?

THE WITNESS: I believe I could.

THE COURT: I'll deny the challenge.

1	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
3	Q. Mr. Gehrig, we have a few more questions. I'm
4	sure with the late hour they are going to be brief.
5	You've lived in McCall now for about 12 years?
6	ă. Yes.
7	O. I see you worked there at the mill until your
8	retirement?
9	A. Yes.
10	O. And you served on a jury before in 1963 it says.
11	A. I believe it was, yes, um-hmm.
12	Q. That was a civil-type thing. That's been so long
13	ago that it wouldn't make any difference here in this trial,
14	would it?
15	A. No, it was a traffic charge is what it was,
16	citation.
17	Q. Um-hmm. Nothing about that that gives you any -
18	I mean, that's ancient history, I assume?
19	A. Yes, that's right.
20	Q. Um-hmm. Have you ever given any consideration to
21	the death penalty, Mr. Gehrig?
22	A. I wondered about it a lot of times.
23	Q I'm sure we all have. Have you arrived at any
24	conclusions about it?
25	A. I don't really think it's necessary.

Now, if during this trial you are -- do be instructed or determine that the -- that as a matter of fact the law in Idaho is -- as established by the legislature, that the punishment for first degree murder is a mandatory death sentence, that is the law. I'm sure you are going to be so advised by the Judge. Now, is this going to affect your judgment as a juror in arriving at guilt or innocence, that's your decision.

A. Not the guilt part, no. I don't think so, but in my mind I would think it wasn't fair if the death penalty was prescribed.

Q. This is kind of a confusing thing in the law because I'm sure, as another one of the instructions you'll get -- you'll be instructed that the penalty is up to the people, to someone else and not up to you as a juror.

A. Um-hmm.

Q. And, yet, you are going to be possessed of this knowledge that you are going to be instructed to keep them separate in your mind and not let knowledge of the death sentence interfere with, or influence, your judgment when you consider the evidence that sproduced and it -- are you sure of that in your own mind; that you can give them a fair shake on that basis?

A. Yes, I think so.

MR. REMAKLUS: We'll pass the juror for cause.

MR. HOWER: I'll pass the juror for cause, Your Honor. 1 THE COURT: Mr. Gehrig, we'll ask you to go back to the 2 3 American Legion Hall and wait there. We will ask you not to discuss the questioning with any of the other jurors. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Right. 6 THE CLERK: Paul Wilde. 7 PAUL F. WILDE, 8 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 9 the stand and testified as follows: 10 11 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 12 13 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Wilde, examination of jurors in this case has 14 been kind of divided into two parts and the first part has to 15 do with whether or not you've been exposed to pretrial 16 publicity and I'm talking about news broadcasts, newspaper 17 articles, you know, broadcasts of radio and television, 18 conversations you may have overheard and things of that nature. 19 Now, bearing that in mind, I assume you've heard 20 some of this case before? 21 22 A. Yes. And how have you heard of it before, Mr. Wilde? 23 Q. Oh, you mean what's happening now? 24 A. Well, no. Have you heard about the case here 25 0.

1	before trial in the last few days?
2	A. No.
3	Q. And you haven't seen it in the news broadcasts of
4	that?
5	A. No, not before I was called up I haven't.
6	Q. How about since you were called in the last few
7	days?
8	A. No.
9	Q. And read any newspaper articles about it?
10	A. No.
11	Q. Are you working now? Like, would you have worked
12	today if you hadn't been down here?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. Now, on the form that you, you know, replied to,
15	that was sent to you, you stated that you've never had never
16	been a juror before.
17	A. That's right, I haven't.
18	Q Now, if you were to be selected as a trial juror
19	in this case, the Judge is going to instruct you as to what
20	the law is and you'll be obligated to follow his instructions
21	as to what the law is in this case.
22	Now, if he if, as I'm sure he will instruct you,
23	that you must make up your mind as to guilt or innocence, you'll
24	have to do so based only upon the evidence that you would see
25	and hear right in this courtroom.

1	Now, would you have any difficulty doing that,
2	Mr. Wilde?
3	A. No.
4	Q. You've got an open mind at this point; haven't you'
5	A. Yes.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: I would pass the juror for cause.
7	
8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. HOWER:
10	Q Mr. Wilde, do you recall reading any newspaper
11	an account of an airplance forced landing or crash in which
12	Mr. Creech was involved?
13	A. I don't remember reading it. Of course, I've
14	been out of town. I just got back into town.
15	Q. Do you remember hearing talk about it?
16	A. Yes, I've heard I remember some talk now, yes.
17	Q. Was the talk you heard about it, Mr. Wilde, from
18	sources that you consider reliable?
19	A. I shouldn't say.
20	Q. What I'm trying to get at is, do you believe that
21	what you heard was true; not that the fact was true, but that
22	the story really did report this?
23	A. Yes. I would have to say so.
24	Q. You would have to say you do? Would you tell us,
25	please, as best as you can remember from the accounts you

1	heard about what was reported to have happened?
2	A. All I remember that the plane crash landed but I
3	couldn't tell you where because I don't remember.
4	Q. Could you tell us where it was supposed to have
5	been reported going to or coming from?
6	A. I believe Boise, anyway that's the way I think I
7	may have
8	Q. Boise on one end, any destination or starting
9	point on the other end
10	A. No.
11	Q besides Boise?
12	A. No.
13	O. Do you have any recollection, Mr. Wilde, as to
14	who was supposed to have been in the plane besides Mr. Creech?
15	A. As I understood the Sheriff, Adams County Sheriff,
16	that's all.
17	Q Is that your only or best recollection?
18	A. Yes, um-hmm.
19	Q. Do you have any recollection as to what the
20	purpose of the trip was reported to be?
21	A. I couldn't say for sure.
22	Q. Could you say, according to your best recollection?
23	A. I can't remember if it was if I heard exactly
24	what it was for.
25	Q. All right. Mr. Wilde, do you recall reading any

1	heard or read anything about the case before you came here?
2	A. I believe I would.
3	Q. You would exclude every piece of knowledge or
4	information that's now in your mind?
5	A. I'd try to, yes.
6	Q. It wouldn't affect you?
7	A. The way I'm thinking right now, yes.
8	MR. HOWER: Pass this juror for cause, Your Honor.
9	
10	FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
12	Q. Mr. Wilde, we'll proceed to the next part of the
13	questions and these are, I think, cover a wide range of things.
14	Have you ever thought anything about the death
15	penalty?
16	A. Yes, I have.
17	Have you arrived at any conclusions about it?
18	A. No, I couldn't say that I really have.
19	Q. Would you tell me some of your thoughts on the
20	death penalty, Mr. Wilde?
21	A. No, if they are guilty, the death penalty or I
22	believe if they find them guilty
23	Q Well, maybe I could make my question a little bit
24	more specific and easier to answer.
25	Do you have any fixed opinion about the death

1 penalty? 2 Yes, I would have. A. 3 0. Do you have any -- well, what is your opinion, 4 Mr. Wilde? 5 I believe they should -- there should be a death A. 6 penalty. 7 Now, if you learned during the course of the trial 8 or if His Honor instructs you that the legislature has set the 9 penalty for first degree murder in Idaho as death, is this going 10 to affect your judgment in arriving at a decision of guilt or 11 innocence in this case; based on the evidence? 12 A. I think it would. 13 Well, let me ask you this: There's a lot of law 0. 14 that you will be instructed and -- you are going to know that 15 the penalty for first degree murder is death in Idaho. I'm sure His Honor will also instruct you that as a 16 17 juror the penalty is not to be set by the jury; that that's already been established by law so that the penalty that the 18 jury has nothing to do with setting the penalty. Do you 19 20 understand me? Do you follow me, Mr. Wilde? 21 Yes. um-hmm. A. 22 Now, I know that this is a difficult demarcation 23 for anybody to make, you know. You are instructed to arrive at 24 a decision based on the evidence, regardless of the penalty and 25 at the same time you are going to know what the penalty is.

Now, I'm going to ask you if, under those conditions, you can give this defendant a fair and impartial trial?

A. I believe I could.

MR. REMAKLUS: I'm going to pass the juror for cause, Your Honor.

MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Wilde, we'll ask you to go back to the American Legion Hall and wait there and you are not to discuss the questioning with the other jurors that you've had.

As I have previously indicated I will make a formal minute entry at this time and direct the Clerk to enter in the minutes a finding that, in my opinion, this case will be a protracted one and for that reason substitute jurors are necessary and I would propose and find that we need two additional jurors as substitutes of alternate jurors.

MR. HOWER: What's the situation with respect to preemptory challenges?

THE COURT: Each side will have two preemptory challenges.

Have all the challenges for cause, of course, that any juror

that's drawn as an alternate juror can be challenged for cause

as regular jurors, but only two preemptory challenges per side.

MR. HOWER: And the Court is aware that I intend to make a motion? I would suggest to the Court that I'm prepared to make that motion at this time on the basis of the present

record.

THE COURT: Well, since we have a jury waiting, I don't want to take time to entertain motions at this point. I think it would be appropriate after we finish selecting the jurors because there is one slight problem our Criminal Rules haven't covered the picking of an alternate juror. Generally the statute is more specific. The statute provides that the jurors must be drawn from the same source and same manner and have the same qualifications as the jurors already sworn.

The statute indicates that you don't pick the alternate jurors until the regular jurors are impaneled and sworn. That creates a very serious practical problem in any case, but more so in a case here in this county where we have distances involved. This would mean that we couldn't swear and impanel the regular jury tonight because once they are sworn and impaneled they couldn't go home and get their things.

So, we would have to postpone the swearing of the

-- impaneling until the morning and, then, we couldn't pick the

alternate jurors until that had been done. Then, the

alternate jurors would have to go home and get their things;

which is rather inconvenient.

In the past Counsel have been willing to stipulate that the alternate jurors would be picked at the same time as the regular panel. I'm not trying to force Counsel to -- I'll make the decision if I have to.

1	MATT WALLACE,
2	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
3	the stand and testified as follows:
4	
5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
7	Q. Mr. Wallace, we're going to ask you some questions
8	here beginning with questions regarding pretrial publicity and
9	I'm referring to newspaper articles, and television and
10	radio broadcasts and things of that nature.
11	Now, have you had knowledge of this case other
12	than being summoned to serve as a juror?
13	A. Well, yes.
14	O And how have you obtained that knowledge,
15	Mr. Wallace?
16	A. Well, the accounts in the newspaper and the news
17	on TV and radio.
18	Q And have you been reading the paper, the daily
19	paper up until the Judge instructed you not to?
20	A. Yes.
21	O. Did you see Sunday's, Monday's paper?
22	a. Sunday's paper.
23	Q. Do you remember what was in those papers?
24	Not word-for-word, just read it in passing.
25	Q Did you make it a point to follow this case,

1	Mr. Wallace	2?
2	A.	Not particularly, no.
3	Q.	If there was an article there you read it like you
4	read the ot	her items in the paper?
5	A.	Yeah, I didn't read all the articles that came down
6	the line, b	ut sometimes there was more important things I'd
7	read and ti	me don't permit the reading of the whole thing.
8	Q.	Yes, I understand, Mr. Wallace.
9		I notice that you have never oh, you've never
10	been a juro	r before?
11	A.	No.
12	Ũ.	Have you ever been called?
13	A.	Yes.
14	Q.	Have you been questioned as a prospective juror
15	here recent	Ly?
16	Α.	Yes.
17	Q.	Get to the point where you were advised that the
18	Judge would	give you read you the instructions and you'd
19	have to fol	low his instructions as to the law?
20	A.	Yes.
21	Q.	So, that's fresh in your mind; isn't it, Mr. Wallace?
22		Now, if the Judge instructs you in this case as
23	I'm sure he	will, that you would have to base your opinion or
24	arrive at y	our decision only on the evidence that would be
25	produced he	re in the courtroom and without regard to anything

THE COURT: Can you give me a little more idea of what you read or heard about those?

THE WITNESS: Well, it's more a matter of probably, I don't remember exactly when, but we was presented with a -flying club, a presentation of the McCall Police Department and after the meeting there was a discussion about this particular case, you know, and I don't remember who it was; one of the officers mentioned a number of people, you know, that was supposed to be tied in with this case as related to different states, you know, where they found --

THE COURT: Found other --

THE WITNESS: -- bodies and stuff.

THE COURT: Other bodies?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

THE COURT: Do you recall reading an article about a plane crash that the defendant was involved in?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: You don't recall that article?

Under our system of justice, Mr. Wallace, the defendant is presumed to be innocent which means, regardless of what you've heard or read about this case you have to afford him that recognition that he's just as innocent as you or I are as he sits here today and he doesn't have to produce any evidence to prove his innocence. The State has to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Do you think you could

1 afford this defendant, in good conscience, these rights? 2 THE WITNESS: Well, I'm not sure that I could, no. 3 THE COURT: You think you would, perhaps, require some 4 evidence on his part to prove his innocence? 5 THE WITNESS: I think it's quite possible, yes. 6 THE COURT: You are not sure you would be -- completely 7 block these things you've heard out and leave it completely 8 up to the State? 9 THE WITNESS: Well, right now I don't. With what I 10 know at the moment, no. 11 THE COURT: Counsel want to examine further? 12 MR. HOWER: I don't, Your Honor. 13 MR. REMAKLUS: No. Your Honor. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: Counsel still want to pass? 15 MR. REMAKLUS: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Waive any challenge? 17 MR. HOWER: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right, you may go back to the American 19 Legion Hall, Mr. Wallace, and ask you not to discuss with the 20 other jurors the questions. 21 THE WITNESS: Okay. 22 THE COURT: State's first preemptory, then. 23 MR. REMAKLUS: When do we seek --24 THE COURT: Well, if you want these both seated --25 MR. REMAKLUS: No, this is fine, thank you.

1 THE COURT: Draw another name. 2 THE CLERK: Barbara Hall. 3 4 BARBARA R. HALL, 5 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 6 the stand and testified as follows: 7 8 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 10 Mrs. Hall, our first questions are going to be 11 regarding the news coverage, newspaper articles, and radio 12 announcements and television news items and things like that. 13 Now, have you heard of this matter before you were 14 summoned in here to be, you know, to answer the jury call? 15 Yes. 16 And how have you heard about it? 17 Ä. Through the newspaper and over the radio. 18 Did you make any particular point of following the 0, 19 Creech case in the papers? 20 Well, just reading the newspaper, I mean, I would 21 read it, but ---22 If there was a news article there you would read 23 it the same as any other news article; is that what you are 24 saying? 25 A. Yes.

Q. Is that the same way with reference to something over the radio, a news item or the television?

A. Yes. If it's on, you would listen to it and get the local news and --

Q You didn't make any particular point of following this case, then, did you?

A. No.

Q. I'm looking at your questionnaire, you know, that you returned.

You said that you've never been on a jury before.

I was wondering, have you been called down here and have you been questioned as a prospective juror before?

A. No.

Q Mrs. Hall, in a criminal case like this the Judge will read the instructions to the jury and they must accept what he reads as being the law and, if you take an oath as a juror you take an oath to follow the Judge's instructions as being the law in this case. Would you have any trouble doing that; following the Judge's instructions?

In other words, he's going to read the instructions to you and he will tell you what the law is in that particular case. Now, you'd be willing to follow the Judge's instructions in that regard; would you not?

A. Well, may I answer that I sort of have a biased opinion. I mean, this -- this is my own opinion, but I --

1	causing you to have I'm wondering, to your best memory just
2	tell me what you read that's causing you to have this opinion.
3	THE WITNESS: That the crime was committed and that
4	the gentleman was picked up and, I just I have this feeling
5	and I've
6	THE COURT: Have you read anything else that's caused
7	you to reinforce that feeling in any way?
8	THE WITNESS: No, I haven't.
9	THE COURT: Do you recall reading stories about a
10	plane crash; either
11	THE WITNESS: A couple of weeks ago.
12	THE COURT: a forced landing that he was involved
13	in?
14	THE WITNESS: A couple weeks ago, yes, I did read
15	something to that effect, but at that time it didn't
16	THE COURT: Do you have any recollection of what was
17	involved in that or what that was about?
18	THE WITNESS: No.
19	THE COURT: Do you remember where they were going or
20	where they were coming from?
21	THE WITNESS: As I recollect, it was to California and
22	whether
23	THE COURT: Do you remember any statement in the story
24	about the purpose of the trip?
25	THE WITNESS: I had heard that there was something that

they were going to go check on and, of course, at that time 1 2 it meant nothing to me, really. THE COURT: Have you had -- heard, do you remember 3 4 reading or hearing about other stories of a similar vein that 5 were involved going into other states? 6 THE WITNESS: Just what had been issued in the papers 7 of --THE COURT: What was that? 8 THE WITNESS: Well, of different bodies that were 9 10 found and this was in the paper quite some time ago. It's been months ago that this was brought up in 11 12 the paper. THE COURT: Do you remember reading something about 13 14 that? THE WITNESS: Yes. I glanced through the paper and 15 when I found something of interest, yes. 16 THE COURT: Have you read any recent articles within 17 the past week? 18 THE WITNESS: I glanced at the paper that was put out 19 last Sunday and it was just, more or less, a rehash of what 20 had been in the paper and I was busy at the time and I didn't 21 even finish reading it. 22 THE COURT: You just considered it a rehash of what you 23 24 had already heard before? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

1 THE COURT: All right, I'll grant the challenge. 2 We appreciate your frankness, Mrs. Hall, and we'll 3 excuse you. We do have another trial scheduled on June 5th 4 at 10:00. You'll have to return at that time. You can go 5 now. 6 THE WITNESS: Will I get anything in the mail or --7 THE COURT: No, you'll just have to remember it. 8 THE WITNESS: Just have to be here at 10:00? 9 THE COURT: Unless you hear from the Clerk that the 10 case is cancelled or something like that you'll just have to 11 remember to be here at 10:00 on June the 5th. 12 THE WITNESS: Okay, fine. 13 THE CLERK: Luella Snapp. 14 15 LUELLA A. SNAPP, 16 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, 17 took the stand and testified as follows: 18 19 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 21 Mrs. Snapp, we wish to ask you some questions about the newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts 22 23 and any conversations, perhaps, that you have overheard or 24 maybe have engaged in here concerning the Creech matter. 25

Now, have you been aware of this case prior to

1 being called as a prospective juror? 2 A. Yes. 3 And how have you heard about it, Mrs. Snapp? 4 Well, newspaper and on TV. 5 And have you happened to read recent accounts of 0. 6 it in the paper? 7 3. Yes. And how recent; do you remember when it was the 8 9 last time you read the paper? 10 The first of the week. I notice here in your juror questionnaire that you 11 0 filled out and signed and sent back that you've never been a 12 13 juror before? 14 A. No. Now, if you are selected as a juror here in this 15 case the Judge will instruct you as to what the law is and 16 you must follow his instructions. Do you understand what 17 18 I'm getting at? Yes, um-hmm. 19 Now, if the Judge does instruct you and I'm sure 20 he will, that you must base your opinion or your decision 21 in this case solely on the evidence that would be produced 22 here in the courtroom, could you separate anything that you 23 might have read or heard about this before from the evidence 24 that you would hear right here in the courtroom and base your 25

1 decision only on this evidence? 2 I think so, yes. MR. REMAKLUS: Pass the juror for cause, Your Honor. 3 4 MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do you want to examine for further grounds? 5 MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, only a question or two. 6 7 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 8 9 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mrs. Snapp, have you ever given any consideration 10 to the death penalty in a criminal case? 11 No, I never thought about it too much. 12 Do you have any opinion about the death penalty in 13 14 a criminal case? Well, I don't know. 15 You've never had occasion to give it much thought; 16 O. have you, as a matter of fact? 17 No, I never had anything to do with it or --18 Now, if the Judge were to instruct you, or you were 19 Q. to be advised that, during this trial, that the punishment for 20 first degree murder is the mandatory sentence of death, and, 21 then, you wind up here as a trial juror, do you think that you 22 could fairly and impartially make a decision on the evidence 23 produced here in the courtroom; knowing that a death penalty 24

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would be involved?

1 MR. HOWER: No exceptions, no questions, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. You will be excused, then, 2 Mrs. Snapp. I appreciate your appearance here, you will have to 3 appear again on June the 5th at 10:00 for another trial. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Okav. 6 THE COURT: If you will remember that, please. 7 THE WITNESS: Um-hmm. THE CLERK: William Davis. 8 9 10 WILLIAM H. DAVIS, 11 a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 12 the stand and testified as follows: 13 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 14 15 BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Davis, we're going to ask you some questions 16 and try to confine it, at this point, to what we refer to as 17 pretrial publicity; talking about newspaper articles, radio and 18 TV and things like that. 19 Now, have you heard about this matter before you 20 were summoned here as a prospective juror? 21 A. Yes, sir. 22 And how have you heard about it? 23 0, A. I've read it in the paper and on television heard 24 i.t. 25

1	Q. And has this caused you to have an opinion in this
2	matter?
3	A. Well, I can say that many years ago I worked as a
4	clerk in the District Court in Texas and am quite familiar with
5	indictments and so forth, and I feel that I would have an
6	opinion, yes.
7	Q Right now, then, you don't feel you that you
8	could put that out of your mind and disregard that if you are
9	were chosen as a juror?
10	A. No, I don't think I could.
11	MR. REMAKLUS: We'd ask to have Mrs. Stockton excused.
12	MR. HOWER: I'd like to ask a question or two,
13	Your Honor.
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15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. HOWER:
17	Q. What capacity did you work in the District Court
18	in Texas, Mrs. Stockton?
19	A. I worked as a Deputy District Clerk and I did
20	courtroom work, sitting in.
21	O Did you function as a Clerk of the Court?
22	Ä. Yes.
23	Q. Where was this?
24	In Odessa, Texas.
25	0. In Odessa?

1	THE WITNESS: Well, I remember the initial story, it
2	was rather gruesome.
3	THE COURT: About the incident right here in Idaho?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Any other incidents?
6	THE WITNESS: Oh, no other than, like I say, keeping
7	up with it. You read most of the stories in the paper.
8	THE COURT: Do you remember reading an incident about
9	an airplane forced landing?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes, recently, within the last couple of
11	weeks.
12	THE COURT: Do you recall the defendant was involved
13	in that?
14	THE WITNESS: Beg your pardon?
15	THE COURT: Do you recall if the defendant was involved
16	in that?
17	THE WITNESS: I believe that's what the newspaper said,
18	yes.
19	THE COURT: Can you tell me what you remember about
20	that story; how the defendant was involved?
21	THE WITNESS: I believe he was with some people
22	stating that he had been involved in some murder, or something,
23	and they had gone to locate some bodies and this was a crash
24	landing when someone passed out for lack of oxygen, I believe.
25	THE COURT: Now, have you heard any or read any other

1 stories in that same vein about other incidents; other than 2 here in Idaho or was that the only one you remember? 3 THE WITNESS: No, I believe I did read that he has 4 confessed to being involved in several, five, ten, cases or 5 something like that. 6 THE COURT: We appreciate your frankness here, 7 Mrs. Stockton. We'll excuse you, then. 8 You'll have to appear again on June 5th at 10:00. 9 We appreciate your time. 10 THE CLERK: Clifford Fields -- excuse me, he's been 11 excused. 12 Larry Bouck. 13 14 LARRY DANIEL BOUCK, a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took 15 16 the stand and testified as follows: 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. REMAKLUS: 19 Mr. Bouck, we want to ask you some questions about 20 pretrial publicity in this matter. Have you heard about this 21 case before? 22 23 Yes. 24 And how have you heard about it? 0. 25 Through talking to several witnesses and I'm sure A.

1	they are going to appear in this case.
2	Q. And where were you exposed to witnesses?
3	A. Through business.
4	Q. As a result of that, then, do you have some
5	fixed ideas?
6	A. Yes, I do.
7	Q It would take evidence, then, to change your
8	present frame of mind, is that right?
9	A. Excuse me, I couldn't hear you, Bob.
10	Q. It would take evidence produced here to change
11	your present frame of mind, is that right?
12	A. Yes.
13	MR. REMAKLUS: I would ask that the witness be excused
14	for cause, Your Honor.
15	MR. HOWER: No exception.
16	THE COURT: We'll excuse you, Mr. Bouck. We
17	appreciate your frankness. You'll have to report for another
18	jury trial on June the 5th at 10:00 if you will remember that.
19	THE WITNESS: Okay.
20	THE CLERK: Arnold Branden.
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1	ARNOLD R. BRANDEN,
2	a prospective juror herein, having been first duly sworn, took
3	the stand and testified as follows:
4	
5	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
7	Q. Mr. Branden, we want to ask you some questions
8	concerning pretrial publicity. Have you heard about this matter
9	before; other than being summoned here as a prospective juror?
10	A. Oh, last fall in the papers.
11	Q. And have you been following it in the papers lately?
12	A. No.
13	Q. How about radio and TV?
14	A. TV is out. I've I guess anything I've heard has
15	been secondhand.
16	Q. And if you've heard any conversations, it's been
17	from people that they were just talking? They didn't
18	A. Right.
19	o they didn't say that they knew the facts or
20	anything like that?
21	Mr. Branden, while I'm looking for your sheet here,
22	have you ever been a juror before?
23	A. Oh, back in about 1930, I'd judge.
24	Q. Yeah, here it is, says "1932."
25	As far as you are concerned being a juror again here,

1.	if you are chosen, now, would be just like starting out all over
2	again; wouldn't it?
3	A. Right.
4	O Now, if you are chosen the Judge will read you the
5	instructions and the instructions will contain the law as it is
6	in this case and you've got to follow that. You understand that,
7	Mr. Branden?
8	A. Yes, um-hmm.
9	Q. Now, if among those instructions, the Judge tells you
10	and, as I'm sure he will, that you must make your decision, if
11	chosen as a juror, only on the basis of the evidence that's
12	produced in this courtroom
13	A. Right.
14	Q would you have any difficulty in following that?
15	A. No.
16	Q. You've got an open mind right now; haven't you,
17	Mr. Branden?
18	A. Right.
19	MR. REMAKLUS: Pass this juror for cause, Your Honor.
20	MR. HOWER: Pass for cause, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Branden, you haven't read anything since
22	last fall?
23	THE WITNESS: Pardon?
24	THE COURT: You haven't read anything about the case
25	since last fall?

1 You haven't read anything recently within the past 2 week? 3 THE WITNESS: No, not the last week, ten days or whatever. THE COURT: Go ahead. 5 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. REMAKLUS: 8 Mr. Branden, have you ever given any consideration to the death penalty? 9 10 A. Yes. Do you have an opinion on it? 11 12 A. Yeah. Are you for or against it? What is your opinion? 13 0. I'm for it. 14 A. Now, sometime during the course of this trial you 15 are going to learn, or be instructed by His Honor, that there's 16 a mandatory death sentence for first degree murder in Idaho. 17 You are also going to be instructed, Mr. Branden, 18 that as a juror your duty is to find the facts; that is, you 19 are going -- you are chargeable, your portion of this trial 20 would be to determine whether or not the defendant is guilty or 21 not guilty. 22 23 A. Right. 24 And I'm sure you'd be instructed that the penalty is not to be considered, or taken into account by you. Now, these 25

1 As I call your names and I'll tell you the order in 2 which you sit. Mr. Paul Wilde, if you'll take seat one on the back 3 4 row next to the window; Mr. Earl Dodds, seat two; 5 Mr. Del Woodward, seat three; Mr. David Gehrig, seat four; 6 Mr. Sherman Hart, seat five; Mr. Wesley Knee, seat six; 7 Patricia Guillet, seat seven, that's on this end in the front row; Sharon Corbin, seat eight next to Mrs. Guillet; 8 9 Duane Allen, seat nine; Robert Farnsworth, seat ten; 10 Sharon Gibbens, seat eleven; Harold Bolt, seat twelve. Matt Wallace, if you'd take the back chair there and 11 12 Arnold Branden, front chair. All right, I'll advise you that the jurors sitting 13 in the regular jury box have been selected to be the trial 14 jurors in this cause and the two, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Branden, 15 you've been selected to be substitute or alternate jurors. 16 I'm going to read those jurors that have been 17 excused on pre-emptory challenges. 18 (Whereupon the names of the jurors excused on 19 pre-emptory challenges were read by the Court.) 20 THE COURT: All of the jurors that were excused for 21 cause, as we went through the jury selection process, have been 22 asked to report again for a trial on June 5th at 10:00. 23 We need 35 jurors for that trial and through this 24

process we now have 28. We need seven more. I'm going to have

the Clerk draw seven names at this time and these names are for jurors to report on June the 5th at 10:00.

So, if you will make note of that, please.

(Whereupon the Clerk drew seven more prospective jurors.)

THE COURT: You won't be permitted to separate and go home once you are sworn to try the cause so we're not going to try the cause until tomorrow morning.

I will ask you, during this evening recess, again, to abide by the admonition I've given you before; don't discuss the case among yourselves and don't let anyone approach you and discuss the case with you. Again, there may be considerable publicity in the news media about proceedings today here in court and I'd ask you again, on your honor, not to read any news articles about the trial or watch any TV or listen to any radio reports on the trial or proceedings today.

You can have your family save up the newspapers if you want to read these stories after you are all through with this. Don't read them in the morning or tonight.

I am required to give you an admonition that you will hear, I should repeat it at every recess and I'll give it to you at this time so you'll be aware of it during this recess and all further recesses.

You are not permitted to discuss the case among yourselves until the case is finally submitted to you. Likewise

you are to keep your minds entirely open and not form an opinion on the merits of the case until it is fully submitted to you.

Likewise, you shouldn't let anyone approach you and discuss the case with you during any recess and you should not take any matters into account in deciding this case except evidence produced here in open court that is admitted by the Court for your consideration.

As far as not discussing the case among yourselves and keeping your minds entirely open until the case is fully submitted to you, I will advise you that the case will not be fully submitted until you've heard all the evidence produced by both sides and received the instructions of the Court and heard the closing arguments of both attorneys and retired to deliberate on your verdict and that's the first time you are permitted to discuss the case among yourselves and make a final decision in your own mind and express that to the other members of the jury.

So, if you will please abide by that admonition at this and all further recesses and, of course, when you come back in the morning you will need to come prepared to stay until the trial is over.

I think there has been lodging arranged for you at the -- in McCall at the Shore Lodge and for the evening and meals will be furnished to you.

You will have to have your personal belongings and

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24 25 things you need to survive for a few days here without being able to go home.

So, we appreciate the patience you've shown in your -- here in your willingness to serve in this case. If you will please abide by all these admonitions we'll be in recess until tomorrow at 10:00.

(Whereupon the entire jury panel and jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: I think this would be an appropriate time to hear your motion, Mr. Hower.

MR. HOWER: My motion is under Rule 21(a), Idaho Rules of Criminal Procedure, for a changing of the venue.

THE COURT: I'll hear any argument you want to present on the motion at this time, if you wish to present argument.

MR. HOWER: Your Honor, I base the motion on the showing made by the record so far in this hearing, this cause, that the defendant cannot have a fair and impartial trial in this county.

THE COURT: Counsel wish to respond?

MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, Your Honor, I would certainly resist this motion upon the grounds and for the reason I don't think that the record discloses that the defendant cannot have a fair trial and we have gone through some 70 jurors to arrive at this decision and get 12 jurors and two alternates who, in my opinion, have satisfied the requirements of laws to give

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this defendant a fair and impartial trial by jury. I think we should proceed.

I'd like to point out also that we have made

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arrangements to try this case, we're ready to go forward in an orderly and speedy manner and we're prepared to start presenting evidence in the morning and to conclude this

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matter as early as possible.

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I would like to point out, Your Honor, that there's great expense involved, there has been great expense involved to date and there will be great expense involved in the future trial. This is one of the situations where we have been required to have witnesses come from as far away as Baltimore in the East and, possibly from Portland on the West.

I think it would be an undue hardship on our people, on our taxpayers, to require us and to go through this exercise again in order to try this case. I'm satisfied in my own mind that we have a fair and impartial jury and that they are perfectly competent to render a just verdict in this case. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Hower, I don't know that this is particularly required, the Rule, of course, doesn't say anything about -- as to statute, no detail in the Rule if the Court were to enter such an order, would have to specify the county to which the venue is changed. Does your motion include any proposal as to where you were requesting the venue to be changed?

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MR. HOWER: Until I'm required to include a proposal, Your Honor, I would prefer not to. I think a good procedure would be for the -- if the motion is granted, I think a good procedure would be for the State to conduct some inquiries in search for an uncontaminated venue in this state if one can be found. I would then be prepared to supplement the Motion for Change of Venue by specifying a county if you would want me to do so. I'd have to do so -- I'm not in possession of information as to which venues are contaminated and which ones aren't. I think a study should be made before the Court fixes a county.

THE COURT: I appreciate that based on the grounds you've heard here. Of course, the grounds would not have existed earlier but I do note that the Statute, Title 19, Chapter 18, does prescribe some other formalities for making a motion that aren't specified in the Rule.

I'm going to continue the matter until tomorrow morning if you want to supplement your motion with any of those matters; I'm referring to 19-1502 and I'll leave it up to you if you think that's necessary. But, I'll give you until tomorrow morning to do that.

MR. HOWER: I thank the Court.

THE COURT: I will take the matter under advisement and if Counsel have any additional arguments that you want to present, or any cases you'd like to refer the Court to, I'd

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like Counsel to come at 9:30 so, perhaps, we can consider this matter before the jury comes back.

MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, before we recess for the evening I would like to refer to a news item or possession of a news item appearing in the Monday Idaho Daily Statesman that evidently purports to quote the Sheriff of this county saying he's concerned about courtroom security precautions, except to say that the courtroom will be strictly guarded and access tightly limited to those who have advance permission to attend the trial.

In view of this, I'm wondering, Your Honor, have you made any rulings that this is not an open and public trial and the public are free to come in here and observe these proceedings?

THE COURT: No, I certainly haven't, to answer your question. In fact, I intend this to be a trial that's open to the public and, of course, I'll allow the Sheriff to enforce whatever security measures he feels are necessary. But, as far as limiting access to people with permission, I wouldn't permit that. I think the trial will be open to the public. Anyone who wants to attend, as long as there's seating available, subject to whatever security precautions the Sheriff feels are necessary.

MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you for that clarification, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: We'll be in recess until tomorrow morning
2	at 9:30 as far as Counsel are concerned.
3	(Evening recess taken.)
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THE COURT: I'd like the record to show that these proceedings are being taken up outside the presence of the jury. The jurors have been selected at this time not having been sworn and impaneled.

The matter we have pending before the Court at this time is a Motion for Change of Venue that was made on behalf of the defendant prior to our recess last evening. The matter was continued to this morning for decision and for final argument on that motion.

This is your motion, Mr. Hower, I'll hear any additional argument you have to make at this time.

MR. HOWER: Your Honor, I stayed up a good bit of the night preparing a written argument on this motion because I wanted to be precise and say exactly what I mean.

I don't usually read argument to the Court but with the Court's leave, I'll read this as rapidly as I can and few oratoricals as I can manage.

Last night I moved in open court, under Rule 21(a) of the Idaho Criminal Rules, for a change of venue in this case. The Court at that time invited argument on the motion, and set it for hearing at this time.

I wish the Court to understand that I am

proceeding under the Rule, and not under the statutes relating to prosecutions under indictment which formerly governed.

The motion is not based upon the defendant's affidavit, which would be superfluous under the circumstances, but upon the whole record, including the Court's opening remarks on the subject of newspaper publicity and the clippings which the Court then made a part of the record and all of the reports heretofore made on the case.

The Rule provides simply that the Court shall, upon motion, transfer the proceeding to another county if the Court is satisfied that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in this county.

The Rule contemplates, I think wisely, that the Court will exercise a sound discretion in ruling on the motion, taking into account all of the known facts and circumstances. No formula is given for determining whether or not there can be a fair and impartial trial. It is only if the Court declines to exercise the discretion vested in it under our practice and procedure, or is believed to have abused such discretion, that questions of due process of law arise under the Federal Constitution. These are discussed, however, in Irwin against Dowd, 366 U.S. 717.

The initial question presented to the Court is whether or not this venue is contaminated to the point where a fair trial is impossible. The facts are within the Court's

direct knowledge and experience. Either the Court's sense of justice is outraged by the prospect of a trial under the conditions presented, or it isn't. This Court has clearly signaled its concern from the opening moments of these proceedings, and I know that this concern can only have been magnified and deepened by what the Court has learned in the course of two days of questioning of prospective jurors.

The controlling fact can be very simply stated. It is that virtually every prospective juror questioned believes that the defendant has committed multiple, deliberate, premeditated and brutal murders in other states, for which he has not been held to account. These beliefs are based upon newspaper reports, television or radio braodcasts, or word of mouth opinion based upon them. The result, and it is an inevitable result given the demonstrated state of belief, is that the prospective jurors have prejudged the defendant to be guilty of the offenses for which he is now on trial.

A few jurors have expressed the belief that they can put the previously received and believed information out of their minds. Others have indicated only that they will try, without confidence that it can in fact be done. No one with the least sophistication in these matters believes for a moment that such inflammatory and prejudicial preconceptions can really be set aside, even assuming the best of intentions, and absolute sincerity, on the part of the juror.

Moreover, in an atmosphere of such pervasive bias, prejudice and hostility as has been demonstrated here, there comes a time when it must be assumed that some prospective jurors will conceive it to be their right and duty to conceal or deny their true feelings, precisely in order to gain a place on the jury and there insure that justice, according to their lights, is done. These reactions are perfectly human and understandable, but to attempt a criminal trial under the conditions which have provoked them would violate due process of law and mock justice beyond all rational contemplation.

It is fundamental to our law that only such evidence as is relevant to the offense charged may be presented on the trial of that offense and considered by the jury. There are good reasons for this, and those of us whose profession is justice may sometimes find ourselves in situations where it is useful to re-think them.

For offenses alleged to have been committed at other times and in other places, the accused is entitled to a trial at which the facts bearing on those offenses are in issue. He is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have counsel in a position to investigate the facts, to invoke the Court's writs in order to obtain information, physical objects, and testimony needed for his defense, and to the presumption of innocence.

He is entitled to the whole panoply of rights

guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Thirteenth

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and to

many more rights, not so well-known but equally vital, which

are part of the body of law and procedure enunciated and

guarded by the courts themselves. Intense and oftentimes

anguished thought has been given to the definition and

implementation of these rights by members of our profession,

because they can be secured only at the cost of some apparent

short-term sacrifice of other public desires or interests.

But much blood has been shed for them through the centuries.

They are worth defending. They are worth defending even when

they appear to stand in the way of the prompt and

unceremonious hanging of a man who is reported to be a very

bad man.

In the administration of justice we go very far
to protect an accused human being from the prejudice which
results if irrelevant and inflammatory information is presented
to the jury. For example, if this defendant, on trial for
first degree murder, were asked by the Prosecuting Attorney,
"Have you ever been convicted of a murder?", the mere asking
of the question would be irrevocable error fatal to the trial.

Now, this would be true even if the accused had voluntarily taken the stand in his own defense, thus exposing himself to all proper cross-examination. It would be true even if the accused had in fact committed a murder and

been convicted of that offense in an impeccable trial. It would remain true even if the Judge then and there admonished the jury, with whatever solemnity, that the question was improper and that they were not allowed to draw inferences from it. It is true because the fact of that murder doesn't prove this murder, because experience teaches that some jurors will nevertheless conclude that it does, and because of the final fact that conviction of murder is not a matter to be taken casually. These principles, and the reasons for them, have recently been clarified and re-stated by our Idaho Supreme Court, in State versus Shepherd, 94 Idaho 227.

The Prosecuting Attorney has cited this case in his trial memorandum, and must be presumed to be acquainted with it. Last Night I was shocked to hear the Prosecutor say, after listening all day to citizen after citizen give voice to deep-rooted and ineradicable bias against this defendant, that he can have a fair and impartial trial in this county, and that we should go forward because public money has been spent in preparation for it. I wish respectfully to suggest that it should be the prosecution itself moving for a change of venue in the interest of justice. The State has the higher duty in this matter than to seek a quick and popular murder conviction at any cost.

I would like to add that the principal blame for the deplorable contamination of this venue rests, in my view, not

so much upon the press and other news media as upon the State itself. It is in the nature of the news media to seek and publish information. After the very first such publication of information prejudicial to this trial, they could have been restrained, at the initiative of an alert prosecution, from doing irreparable damage to the venue. I personally regret that this was not done.

Moreover, the key information which has made a fair trial impossible came from or through the Sheriff of Ada County, who has had official custody of this defendant, by Court order, since last November. The record discloses that the defendant, while in the Sheriff's custody, has been reduced to babbling incoherence by the administration of so-called "truth" drugs, with his attorney neither present nor consenting nor informed in advance, and that the results of these in-custody interrogations have found their way into the press. The State of Idaho has thus done by indirection precisely what it cannot do by direction. We are prepared to cope, Your Honor, with efforts by the State to get in-custody statements by this defendant into the record before a sworn jury.

We have no way of coping with the State's success in getting them in the presence of the people who will be jurors by releasing them to the press. These inexcusable procedures are the fault and responsibility of the State and

its agents.

What now is to be done? I have declined to suggest

an alternative venue for this trial, because I don't know where one could be found. Both the printed and the electronic news media have pervasive distribution throughout this state. If venue is transferred to a corner of Idaho so remote and ill-informed that Thomas Creech is not already tagged, because of information let loose by the State of Idaho, as a self-confessed, multi-state murdere, how long will that condition endure? Is it conceivable that a jury could be impaneled and sequestered before the reason for the transfer of venue is generally known?

We will cross that fence when we come to it. If it should prove that this botched case cannot now be prosecuted without profound violation of the defendant's rights to a speedy, public, fair and impartial trial I will regret it, but I believe that in the event that is what will prove to be the case.

I thank the Court.

THE COURT: Mr. Remaklus?

MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Hower, Your Honor, I've listened to the eloquent and fluent statements of defense counsel. I've heard him impune the honesty of the jurors in Valley County.

As a public servant for 27 years I'm used to having my own integrity impuned so I'll make no comments with

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reference to that.

I think we must examine the statement of the Defense Counsel, look beyond the eloquence and the flow of words and examine their content and we have here, Your Honor, a very impassioned plea on behalf of a man who is accused of first degree murder in this county. The basis of the argument appears to be this: That, if a man can do enough things, or if he can commit a single crime in a jurisdiction that shows that it is so shocking to the conscience of a state or a county, then that individual is entitled, in the final analysis, to be free.

Now, I don't think, Your Honor, that the founding fathers and the drafting of the Constitution of the United States and drafting of the Constitution of the State of Idaho had in mind and I believe that we are going to have to reduce it back to the rule of law and the rule of reason.

Now, as pointed out in the Dowd case upon which Counsel has relied so heavily, that because of the news media and the intelligence of our population and access to information that some information may be divulged to almost anyone anywhere. Now, we are not going and we are never going to find, in all cases, a venue where everyone examined for jury duty, much less everyone selected for jury duty, is going to have no knowledge of this case.

The very fact that this case is going to be

transferred, or very possibly, most likely to be transferred to another jurisdiction is, in itself -- it wouldn't follow the case to that first jurisdiction because that information is going to be there before Defense Counsel or Your Honor and I leave the courtroom. So, I think Your Honor is faced, or possibly the defendant is faced, with the proposition that under our system of justice that we are going to do the best we can and I suspect that what is implicit in our Constitutional provisions and the protection of the rule of law is that a man have a fair trial. I believe in the system, I work with it each day. But, a man is not going to be permitted, under our system, to work himself into such a position that because of the atrocity that he has perpetrated that that will be his protection and as Defense Counsel says, perhaps we'll cross that bridge when we come to it.

But, I would like to be a little bit more specific.

I have, by the very fact of examining the large number of jurors in this case, by the very fact of conducting the examination of jurors individually in order to put them more at ease to enable Counsel and the Court to inquire more fully.

This is certainly a demonstration of the concern of the Court and Counsel for the State and Counsel for the defendant to select jurors who would be fair and impartial.

Your Honor, we have put -- each juror was subject to interrogation, not only by Counsel but by the Court in order

to select 12 fair-minded people. Now, the process was slow and tedious and we came up with 12 citizens who, in my opinion, have passed this test and we did this -- we did this slowly and deliberately and, in the words of the Defense Counsel, I was satisfied with the jury when I had five pre-emptory challenges left. But, I have to exercise all of my pre-emptories solely because I'm going to make a motion for change of venue and protect the record, I have to do this.

Now, I would not mention that that is not of record, my comments that were not of record were injected into this and I cannot resist the temptation to inject a comment or two of my own.

As to -- we are in the position of interviewing some 80 to 90 people in order to select 12 jurors and two alternates and in our endeavor to select a fair jury we had to examine a large number of people and if Your Honor will pardon the expression, we were damned if we asked the questions, we were damned if we didn't ask the questions. So, we asked the questions.

We examined each juror fully and completely and I'm sure they responded honestly. They were under oath, Defense Counsel asked what the oath meant, "Is there a sanction higher than the rule of man if, for violation of the oath" and you heard their responses, Your Honor.

I looked down this jury list, I look at the names

of these jurors and in a small county we know most of them and to have their integrity impuned in such a manner is -- I cannot let this go without some comments, Your Honor.

The use of the expression "the State is responsible"; that must be a comfortable approach by Defense Counsel.

We can point to me or to the Sheriff of Valley
County and there is no question, Your Honor, but what we are
agents of the State. So, we are responsible, he is saying, for
what took place in the Ada County Jail; that we are responsible
for the actions of the Ada County Sheriff of this state.

Now, this, the State of Idaho or the State, as applied to the United States of America are certainly going to protect the rights of Thomas Creech and I suspect that we are going to go to extreme lengths and to extreme expense to do so and I suspect that one day, Your Honor, in some county the State of Idaho, or at least you and I, won't be present that this man will be tried and he will face ultimately the verdict of the people that he should face in this courtroom; that is those 12 jurors.

I cannot help but be somewhat practical in my remarks there in the -- in our quest for reasonableness. I'm sure if we have to consider dollars and cents as well as attitudes and philosophies of people. This is expensive. From the looks of it now the expense will be horrendous and I suppose that our little county, because we happen to be on

Highway 55 and in the central part of Idaho, are going to have to bear that expense. I'm sure that our people would grit their teeth and do it because this is the American way and we are going to give this man the protection of our laws and of our dollars, he's entitled to it.

Your Honor, remarks of Counsel during his argument prompt me to make many observations, but I do believe, and I sincerely believe, that we have a jury of 12 competent, responsible citizens who are able to arrive at a fair and impartial verdict and I'm sure the defendant at this point realizes that he is represented by able and competent counsel and that we should, Your Honor, at this point proceed with the speedy and public trial to which this defendant is entitled under our Constitutional provisions.

THE COURT: Mr. Hower?

MR. HOWER: I have no further argument, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, this is a very onerous decision to have to make. I think the considerations have been well presented by both counsel and I feel that all of the considerations they have made are pertinent in the things I have to take into consideration. Mr. Hower expressed it and I'm sure Mr. Remaklus did the same thing, spent many hours after our evening recess studying the matter. For Counsel's benefit, I would indicate, to some extent, the Court's study of the matter.

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I did take with me last night from the law library a recent ALR note, in 33 ALR 3rd on this specific subject, the annotation states the case of State versus Cody, the annotation begins on Page 17, Pretrial Publicity in Criminal Cases, Grounds for Change of Venue.

It covers some 200 pages of cases dealing with this problem. It deals with -- categorizes the cases as to seriousness of the crimes involved and, of course, it has a section of murder charges. That is treated separately.

My conclusions in reading these cases, and many of them, and the only notations that at this point in the trial where many prospective jurors have been examined as to the specific problem of pretrial publicity and that specific question; that the information given by those prospective jurors becomes most pertinent in deciding whether the venue should be changed and that the -- even more detailed evaluation of the prospective jurors that have been finally selected as trial jurors been examined as to their state of mind and state of knowledge that's been drawn from this pretrial publicity.

So, I've taken the time to do that. I've taken the time, both this morning and to have the Court Reporter get out his notes and go over the voir dire examination of each of the 12 jurors who have been selected to be seated in this case as a trial juror, to confirm my own notes that -- I took extensive notes during the examination.

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I find that after all of the cases have been examined on this point that a great multitude of cases, probably still the one that comes closest to the actual facts we're dealing with in this case, is the United States Supreme Court Decision of Irwin versus Dowd with some additional enlightenment and elaboration in the famous Shepherd case. don't need to give counsel those citations because I think they are well aware of them.

The Shepherd case isn't particularly important as far as the analogous facts, but some of the law set out in that case is important because that case does point out, as a matter of law, that it isn't particularly significant whether particular jurors have been challenged or not. If you end up with jurors on the jury panel that have been affected by pretrial publicity, particularly dealing with matters that would not be admissible on trial, that it isn't significant whether those jurors were challenged or not. That is sufficient reason to find that a fair trial could not result.

Irwin versus Dowd is analogous in its facts as well as the law that's involved because that does involve a case where the pretrial publicity dealt with other murders that the defendant is allegedly connected with. In that case there had been one change of venue granted. The petitioner initially sought for a change of venue that was granted but it was granted to an adjoining county. The case was then tried in

that county and an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the grounds that the defendant had been denied due process of law because of the adverse publicity dealing with matters that would not have been admissible on trial and couldn't have properly been brought to the attention of the jury.

It's a very practical decision because it recognizes some of the things that Mr. Remaklus has pointed out here.

Justice Clark wrote the opinion and he points out that with our system of mass news media it's impossible to find jurors that are totally ignorant of the facts and issues involved.

In fact, if you found jurors of that category you probably wouldn't want them on the jury anyway.

So, he says this: "It does not require, however, that the jury be totally ignorant of the fact and issues involved in these days of swift, wide-spread and diverse methods of communication. An important case can be expected to arose the interest of the public in a vicinity and scarcely any of those best qualified to serve as jurors will not have formed some impression or opinion as to the merits of the case. This is particularly true in criminal cases.

"To hold that the mere existence of any preconceived notion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused without more is sufficient to rebut the presumption of the prospective jurors' impartiality would be to establish an impossible

standard; but so you expect that jurors will have read about the charge and perhaps the allegations of facts surrounding the particular crime that the defendant is charged with but the area that creates problems is where you start talking about the defendant's past record or other alleged crimes that are not connected with the crime of which he's charged and those matters are widely circulated and widely publicized and come to the attention of the jury."

That was the type of issue that was being dealt with in Irwin versus Dowd and, so, Justice Clark went on to point out that "The adoption of such a rule, however, cannot foreclose inquiry as to whether, in a given case, the application of that rule works a deprivation of the prisoner's life or liberty without due process. The test is whether the nature and statements of the opinion formed are such as in law necessarily raises the presumption of partiality."

Now, he points out in that opinion that in that case there was extensive examination of the prospective jurors as to the pretrial publicity. He points out that even through examination by the trial judge that each juror indicated that notwithstanding his opinion, he could render an impartial verdict. But, Justice Clark then says "But as Chief Justice Hughes observed, 'Impartiality is not a technical concession, it is a state of mind for the

ascertainment of truth. The Constitution lays down no particular tests.

"Here the pattern of deep and bitter prejudice shown to be present throughout the community was clearly reflected in the sum total of the voir dire examination of a majority of the jurors finally placed in the jury box. Eight out of the 12 thought petitioner was guilty. With such an opinion permeating their minds, it would be difficult to say that each could exclude this preconception of guilt from his deliberations. The influence that lurks in an opinion once formed is so persistent that it unconsciously fights detachment from the mental processes of the average man.

"Where one's life is at stake and accounting for the frailties of human nature, we can only say that in the light of the circumstances here the finding of impartiality does not meet Constitutional standards. Two-thirds of the jurors had an opinion that petitioner was guilty and were familiar with the material facts and circumstances involved, including the fact that other murders were attributed to him, some going so far as to say that it would take evidence to overcome their belief. One said that he 'could not give the defendant the benefit of the doubt that he is innocent.'

Another stated that he had a 'somewhat' certain fixed opinion as to petitioner's guilt. No doubt each juror was sincere when he said that he would be fair and impartial to petitioner.

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but the psychological impact requiring such a declaration before one's fellows is often its father. Where so many, so many times, admitted prejudice, such a statement of impartiality can be given little weight."

Well, in any case, that conviction was reversed for those reasons and I've come to the conclusion, after serious consideration of the law and the examination of the prospective jurors here, that if this case were tried and a conviction were had that this case would be reversed on appeal because of what the record shows at this time from the voir dire examination of the jurors.

We have, on the present panel, one juror who stated, and did not retract that statement, that that juror didn't think that he or she could judge the case fairly.

We have another juror that had very strong impressions that the defendant had committed crimes in other states that's on the panel.

Three additional jurors were not sure, but they thought they could set aside the knowledge and information they had about other crimes and the information about bodies in other states.

Ten of the 12 admitted that they had read about the other crimes and stories about bodies in other states.

Now, I'm personally convinced from the extended examination that there are very outstanding jurors on this

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panel and conscientious jurors that -- I intend nothing that I say or any ruling that I make to reflect on their integrity because I think their very integrity and very honesty has placed us in the dilemma that we're now in. If those jurors hadn't been as honest as they were and as forthright as they were we wouldn't have the dilemma; we would simply have 12 jurors sitting here that would say they hadn't heard anything about the case and had completely open minds. But, we simply don't have that.

I wouldn't be concerned if we had 12 jurors here, every one of whom had heard facts about this case, even facts that were admissible in evidence that were very damaging to the defendant. The thing that makes this so prejudicial and so difficult to believe the jurors could really remove this from their minds are the matters, that under no circumstances, could be admitted in this trial and come before that jury properly because these are matters that those jurors have read that would not be admissible in this trial, under any circumstances, as admissible evidence. For that reason I'm going to grant the Motion for Change of Venue.

I want to make this clear to you, Mr. Creech, in viewing this and I want it understood for the record and I'll give you a chance to say anything you want before we foreclose this issue. I'll hear anything you have to say on the matter.

Inevitably the granting of your motion here that's been made on your behalf will result in additional delay, maybe considerable delays, you understand that?

MR. CREECH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And I'm not asking you to waive any rights but you understand that that will be the result?

MR. CREECH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You are willing to accept that?

MR. CREECH: Yes, sir. Can I say something?

I'd like to clarify something just for the record of the Court and on my defense counsel's part and Prosecutor's, both.

It was mentioned that part of the press problems were because of the Ada County Sheriff, Chuck Palmer, and I'd like to state that that's not true.

THE COURT: All right, I'll accept your statement for the record.

Well, I'm going to remand the defendant to the custody of the Valley County Sheriff at this point and I'm going to continue the case for further proceedings. I don't have my trial calendar before me but I'll have to find an acceptable date for counsel and myself where we can consider further proceedings, as far as I would like to have proposals from Counsel as to procedurally how the new venue should be picked and any proposals they have in that regard. When I

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have my trial calendar available I'll get in touch with Counsel and you can arrange that date for further proceedings to proceed with the formal change of venue and also discuss further trial setting on this case.

MR. REMAKLUS: I have a point I would like to bring up at this time, Your Honor.

At the beginning of the trial I had asked to have seated at counsel table with me as an assistant, Lynn Thomas of the Attorney General's office and I think, under the statutes of the State of Idaho and under our Constitutional provision that the Attorney General has authority, even without leave of the Court, to participate in a criminal trial. In this case I specifically asked the Attorney General of the State of Idaho to have Lynn Thomas aid and assist me in the preparation of this case and this permission was granted by Your Honor by a signed order; the approval of the Attorney General was endorsed on that by the signature of Mr. Kidwell himself and upon objection of the defendant, this privilege was denied.

I think the major basis for this, that there was no notice. Well, certainly defense counsel has had notice at this time and I do now formally move the Court for leave to have the aid and assistance of Lynn Thomas, Deputy Attorney General of the State of Idaho in any further trials of this cause.

THE COURT: Well, you are right, Mr. Remaklus, the reason for the Court's limitation in that order was because notice

hadn't been given to Mr. Hower and it came by way of surprise to him, formal action should have been taken. But, I'll take that matter up along with other preliminary matters we have pending before us.

MR. REMAKLUS: I would think, Your Honor, if I may continue; that if this is to be a thorn in the side of the Public Defender and that if he is going to move this Court for an order for assistance on the defense, that he should at this time do so. Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, I think both of those matters can be taken up at the first continued date we have for preliminary motion, additional preliminary motions.

I'm going to have the Bailiff bring the jury in at this time.

(Whereupon the jury entered the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the prospective trial jury in this case, it's with considerable dismay that I have to tell you this after all the time you spent here and sitting during the selection of the jury and spent during this preliminary process; that last evening, after the recess had been taken as far as you were concerned, the defendant did move to change the venue of this trial to another county on the grounds of the pretrial publicity and, particularly, the matters that had been developed over the two days in questioning the prospective jury members as to their acquaintance and familiarity

with this pretrial publicity and that matter was further argued this morning. After Counsel had been given a chance to do research on this question and Court had and I had also had the Reporter go over your answers to questions that were asked during the voir dire examination and as to your qualifications to sit as jurors. And after a review of all those matters I have been forced to come to the conclusion that because of the extent and timing of this pretrial publicity and the nature of it, particularly in bringing matters to light and to the knowledge of almost the entire panel that was examined, matters that would not be admissible in this trial and could not be admitted under any circumstances to the knowledge of most of you, ladies and gentlemen, and all of the other -- I say a great majority of the jurors during this jury selection process.

I've already addressed the ruling on the motion out of your presence and I repeat this for your benefit. This doesn't reflect at all on your honesty and integrity. In fact, it's brought about because of your honesty and integrity. I put it that way, it would have been easy for you to just simply say "I haven't heard anything about the case and don't know anything about it and could be a fair and impartial juror" and let it go at that. We wouldn't have a problem here.

But, you were honest enough and frank enough to answer the questions honestly and forthrightly and, frankly, that's what creates the problem. I'm convinced that even if we

tried this case and went through all the time and expense of
the trial that it would be reversed on appeal; either by our
own Idaho Supreme Court or United States Supreme Court because
of what's been brought out here in the questioning of the
extent of the knowledge of the prospective jurors and allegations
of other crimes and bodies in other states, matters which could
not properly be a part of this trial in a sense of under the
law at all.

We examined each of you out of the presence of the others and individually, frankly, to try to protect the record in this matter and protect you so that if some of you had read more than others the ones that hadn't read it wouldn't get the knowledge of those who had read more extensively. We did that deliberately but I can tell you now that among your number is a juror who simply said that he, or she, doesn't think she could fairly judge the defendant. At least ten of you indicated that you were familiar and had read about these other crimes, or alleged bodies in other states and crimes in other states.

Another of your number has stated that he had a strong impression that the defendant had committed crimes in other states.

Now, these were all honest answers, they were forthright answers and, as far as I'm concerned, I've tried a lot of jury trials in my days and I have not seen, in my experience, jurors that I felt were more, as far as general qualifications and quality, a higher quality jurors than we've

had to pick from in this case.

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I've been impressed by your integrity, I've been impressed by your ability and, simply, generally, just your high quality. What I've done here does not reflect in the least on that. I know most of you, even though you had this knowledge, felt that even though some of you said you just didn't know for sure, I think about three of you said you weren't sure, you thought you could set aside this other information that improperly couldn't be brought before the trial, but you weren't sure.

Others of you felt fairly sure you could. I'm just going to simply read one statement from one of our United States Supreme Court Decisions that seems to be fairly close to this case because I think you are entitled to, after what you've gone through here, to know a little bit about why I made the ruling I did.

This was a case that was decided by the United

States Supreme Court under somewhat similar factual circumstances.

It involved a defendant who had been -- allegedly committed six other murders and these matters were widely publicized, and there was lots of publicity about it.

In that case they went clear through the trial and he was found guilty. But, on the appeal the United States

Supreme Court reversed the conviction and this is some of the summary of the reasons the United States Supreme Court reversed

that conviction. They looked at this voir dire examination that you've gone through in that case just like I've done in this case and they said, "Eight out of the 12 thought that petitioner was guilty" of these crimes, and they say, even though they were very conscious and in saying they could set that aside the Court said, "With such an opinion permeating their minds, it would be difficult to say that each could exclude this preconception of guilt from his deliberations. The influence that lurks in an opinion once formed is so persistent that it unconsciously fights detachment from the mental process of the average man."

Now, many of you struggled with some of the questions you were asked and knew these things, you really struggled when you were asked, "Could you remove this from your mind and really decide this case strictly on the evidence that was admitted here"?

The Supreme Court recognizes that sometimes we don't even know ourselves whether we can really do that because, as they say, "the influence that lurks in an opinion once formed is so persistent that it unconsciously fights detachment from the mental processes of the average man."

And they simply say, "Where one's life is at stake and accounting for the frailities of human nature, we can only say that in the light of the circumstances here the finding of impartiality does not meet Constitutional standards. Two-thirds

of the jurors had an opinion that petitioner was guilty and were familiar with the material facts and circumstances involved, including the fact that other murders were attributed to him, some going so far as to say that it would take evidence to overcome their belief."

Now, we've had statement after statement that we've gone through all these 70-odd jurors, almost with that, those same statements, almost word for word, and it's unfortunate that we come to this conclusion so late, but we don't know this until you've all been questioned, you see. This is where we find out, after we've gone through 70 jurors and asked questions and hear them say things like that that's when we can't make a decision until that's done.

So, I'm sorry you've been put to the inconvenience. I hope you feel that your time hasn't been entirely wasted, you have served a function in bringing it to this point where, sometime, it had to be brought to this point to have this decision made and you played a part in bringing it to that point and we appreciate your doing that.

I personally thank you and I'm sure Counsel do for the time you've spent here and long hours you've sat over in the American Legion Hall and I'm sorry that — I'm not sure you are sorry, I think maybe a great many of you are, probably, really in your heart relieved. But, I'm sorry you've gone through the inconvenience of reaching that you've had to reach

1	this point.
2	We do thank you and you may be excused and discharged
3	at this time.
4	(Whereupon the jury left the courtroom and
5	proceedings concluded.)
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